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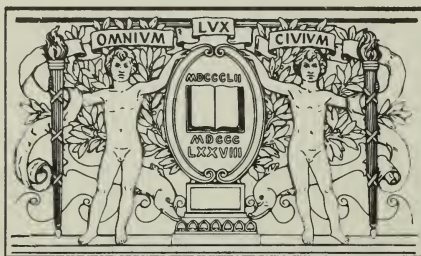
45 MAYORS

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45 MAYORS

The *City Record*, Boston's official municipal publication, presents a brief biography of the forty-five Mayors who have served the City of Boston commencing with the first Mayor, John Phillips, 1822, to Boston's present Mayor, Kevin Hagan White, 1975.

This booklet is offered to Bostonians and visitors who are interested in Boston's history, especially its Mayors. They will find in its pages, a brief account of the rendition of services to the residents of Boston by its Mayors during their respective administrations.

We acknowledge with grateful appreciation the valuable assistance given to the *City Record* in the preparation of this booklet for the public by Frank Moloney, Assistant Director, Boston Public Library, and Robert F. Hannan, Chief of Research, Boston City Council.

Joseph J. Fahey
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1st Mayor
JOHN PHILLIPS
1822-1823

On February 23, 1822, the Governor of Massachusetts approved the act establishing the City of Boston. The charter incorporating the city was accepted by the town March 4, 1822. The city government was thereupon organized. When the new charter was drafted, it established the principal head of the city, to be named "Mayor." On May 1, 1822, John Phillips was chosen Boston's first mayor.

John Phillips was one of the committee of twelve which reported favorably upon a charter to make the town of Boston a city. After the charter was adopted, an unsuccessful attempt was made to elect a mayor, but the factions could not choose between Josiah Quincy and Harrison Gray Otis. As it was felt that Phillips could unite the factions, he was asked to run. His almost unanimous election showed the wisdom of the nomination. He was inaugurated May 1, 1822, and ran the government along the lines of the new charter. Mr. Phillips was conservative, kind, and conciliatory. His administration, which was marked by republican simplicity, enjoyed the confidence of all parties.

He was the son of William and Margaret Phillips, and was born November 26, 1770, on the family estate, which is now the area occu-

pied by Jordan Marsh on Washington Street. For many years his widowed mother kept the place of his birth as a drygoods store.

At the age of seven John Phillips entered Phillips Academy, Andover, founded by a relative. He went to Harvard and was graduated in 1784 as salutatory orator. After reading law with Judge Thomas Dawes, he was admitted to the bar. Upon the establishment of the Municipal Court, John Phillips was made prosecutor, and in 1809 he became judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

As one of the delegates in 1820 to revise the constitution of the state, he exhibited much wisdom and rare humor. In 1812 he became a member of the corporation of Harvard College, and as such served until his death, May 29, 1823.

"His administration laid the foundation of the prosperity of our city deep and on right principles," his successor, Mayor Quincy, said. Mayor Otis said of him: "His aim was to allure, not to repel, to reconcile by gentle reforms, not to revolt by startling innovations." As a speaker he was clear, forcible, conciliatory, and convincing.

He left at his death eight children, one of whom was Wendell Phillips, the great abolitionist orator.

2nd Mayor
JOSIAH QUINCY
1823-1828

Josiah Quincy has been called the "Great Mayor." To him the city is indebted for Quincy Market and many of the early improvements. He was the son of Josiah

Quincy, Jr. and Abigail Phillips, and was born February 4, 1772, in a house on Washington Street, not far from Milk Street.

It is said that his mother, a woman of great strength of character and original hygienic and social ideas, had her son, when he was but three years old, taken from bed every morning, winter and summer, into a cellar kitchen, where he was dipped three times into a tub of water as cold as when it came from the pump.

He entered Phillips Academy at Andover when he was six, and entered Harvard when he was only fifteen. Upon graduating, the highest honor, the English oration, was given to him. He was admitted to the bar in 1793, and early became interested in public affairs, joining the Federalist party, to which he clung as long as it existed.

So brilliantly did Quincy deliver a Fourth of July oration in 1798, that he attracted much favorable attention, and though he was only twenty-eight, he was selected in 1800 by the Federalists to be their candidate for Congress. Though defeated that year, he was, in the spring of 1804, elected to the state Senate and to the Congress in the following November, serving three terms before he voluntarily retired.

While in Congress there was scarcely a question upon which he did not speak brilliantly and exhaustively. His attacks upon Jefferson and his administration were most bitter and sarcastic. After his withdrawal from Congress in 1813, he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate, and served there until 1820, when he was elected to the House and became its speaker.

In 1822, he was made a judge of the Municipal Court, and in the same year when the city government was formed, he was asked to be a candidate for mayor, running against Harrison Gray Otis. The first ballot resulted in no choice, and the two candidates withdrew and John Phillips was elected

mayor. The next year Mr. Quincy was chosen mayor, and he at once laid a masterful hand on the tiller of affairs. He made himself chairman of all committees, improved the sanitary conditions of the city, and organized a system of street cleaning and collection of garbage.

In spite of determined opposition he personally secured the options, bought the land, and built Quincy Market. The cornerstone was laid by him, April 22, 1825, and he opened the market in 1827. The site was made by filling in the land around the town dock in the area of Faneuil Hall and the reclamation of about 125,000 square feet of land and flats. On this "made" land was erected the granite market house now known as Quincy Market. The total cost of the land and the market house was \$1,100,000. The increased real estate values, as well as the additional property secured by the city, more than paid for the whole improvement. The Fire Department was reorganized by Mr. Quincy, and he built, in South Boston, the House of Industry and the House of Correction. During his second administration Mayor Quincy had the honor of entertaining General Lafayette, who was then a guest of the city.

After being five times reelected, he was finally defeated, and retired from local politics. In 1829 he became president of Harvard, and resigned in 1845, at the age of seventy-three. He was a prolific writer on historic subjects. Among his works are "History of Harvard University," "A History of the Boston Athenaeum," a "Municipal History of the Town and City of Boston," and numerous historical monographs and biographies. Despite his great age he threw himself ardently into the antislavery controversy and the campaign to elect Lincoln. He died on July 1, 1864, at the age of ninety-two.

3rd Mayor
HARRISON GRAY OTIS
1829-1831

The father of Harrison Gray Otis was Samuel Allyne Otis, and his mother was Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Harrison Gray, a Loyalist. Otis, who was born October 8, 1765, could remember standing at the window of his birthplace, which stood on the estate that joined the Revere House, and watching the British regulars march to Lexington.

In 1783, when but eighteen, he was a first-honor man at Harvard, and had already given evidence of brilliant oratory that was to give him such a prominent place in New England. He studied law with Judge Lowell, and was admitted to the bar. Each morning at a very early hour, Benjamin Bussy, a merchant, on his way to open his store, noticed a pair of shoes posted at the window of Judge Lowell's office, and led by his curiosity to learn who could be there, discovered young Otis at study. More curious to know if young Otis studied all night, Bussy went by one morning before daylight, and there were the shoes. He went in, and again found young Otis with his feet on the sill, who told him that the early morning was his favorite time to study. So impressed was the merchant that he straightway made Otis his attorney.

In 1796 Otis succeeded Fisher Ames as Congressional representative from Suffolk County. He became one of the leaders of the Federalist party, and upon his retirement from Congress was active in local political affairs, serving as Speaker of the House, and also as president of the Senate. In December of 1814, he was one of the delegates to the much-maligned "Hartford Convention," which met for the purpose of asking the federal government to allow Massachusetts and the neighboring states to assume their own defense and to raise taxes for this purpose. He was appointed, in 1814, judge of the newly established Boston Court of Common Pleas, and served until he resigned in 1818, having been elected in 1817 to the United States Senate. He was one of the great orators of his state. His wife, Sarah, was the daughter of William Foster. His speech, in reply to Pinckney on the Missouri Compromise, was one of the great speeches of the debate. Upon his retirement from the Senate in 1823 he ran for the governorship, for which he had in 1816 declined a nomination, but was defeated. In 1829 he was elected mayor, and held office until 1831. He died October 28, 1848.

4th Mayor
CHARLES WELLS
1832-1833

Charles Wells, the fourth mayor, born December 30, 1786, was elected as a protest by the middle classes against what they thought was the high-handed and extravagant way in which Quincy and Otis had managed the city's affairs. He was

a master builder, and was by training ill-fitted for public office. In the election held December 12, 1831, the three candidates, Charles Wells, Theodore Lyman, and William Sullivan, received respectively, 1,800, 1,800, and 1,100 votes. At the

second election on December 22, Mr. Wells was elected. Mr. Wells, who had previously been a member of the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen, was a man of simple character, not versed in public affairs. His two terms were uneventful except for the erection

of the courthouse in Court Square, the extension of Broad, Commercial, and Tremont Streets, and the establishment of quarantine regulations by which Boston was protected in 1832 from cholera, then prevalent in the British Provinces. He died June 23, 1866.

5th Mayor
THEODORE LYMAN, JR.
1834—1835

Theodore Lyman, the son of a successful merchant, was born February 20, 1792, and was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and at Harvard, graduating in 1810. After leaving college, he went abroad, where he spent four years, a part of the time traveling with Edward Everett. He was in Paris when the allied armies entered the city, and has given a vivid account of the scenes in his book, "Three Weeks in Paris." He also wrote a book on "The Political State of Italy," and one on "Diplomacy of the United States with Foreign Nations."

He was fond of military science, and served for a time as a general of the Boston Brigade of Militia. His predilection, however, was for literary pursuits, although he gave some attention to politics. He became a member of the legislature, and in December, 1833, was chosen mayor, serving during 1834 and 1835. As only a small part of the city received water from Jamaica Pond through four main pipes of pitch-pine logs, one of his first acts was to call the attention of the Common Council to the need of bringing a steady supply of pure water to Boston. Colonel Loammi Baldwin, the distinguished civil engineer who had built the Milldam Driveway, reported that Farm Pond in Framingham and Long Pond in Natick were the most available

sources, but nothing was done except to discuss the project until the administration of Josiah Quincy, Jr., in 1846.

During Lyman's administration the Ursuline Convent on Mount Benedict in Charlestown (now Somerville) was attacked and burned on the night of August 11, 1834, by a mob which had been incited by stories that nuns were locked in underground cells and that Protestant pupils were forced to become Catholics. The next day the mob which had gathered was sent scurrying by the rumor that a horseman was galloping off to call the militia.

Mayor Lyman established the State Reform School at Westboro, and gave it \$22,000 during his lifetime and \$50,000 more in his will. At his suggestion, a similar school for girls was begun at Lancaster. It was during Mr. Lyman's mayoralty that the Garrison mob gathered. A meeting of the female antislavery society was held on the afternoon of October 21, 1835, at the office of William Garrison's "Liberator," at 46 Washington Street. As there was much feeling against abolition, a mob gathered which the few constables were unable to handle, and Mayor Lyman went there with more men. Garrison attempted to escape from the mob by a back window into Wilson's Lane, now Devonshire Street, but was seized by the mob

and dragged as far as the Old State House, a part of which was then used as a City Hall, where he was rescued by the police and taken into the building. The Mayor shielded him with his own body from the mob. To save Garrison from the mob, Mayor Lyman placed him in the carriage and drove him to the jail, where he was confined, ostensibly as a disturber of the peace, but he was released the next day. The mayor was subsequently much criticized for not providing proper police protection for Garrison in the be-

ginning and for not calling out the militia instead of treating Garrison as a criminal. It is only fair to Mayor Lyman to say that Garrison consented to Mayor Lyman's action, and was very glad to escape the mob by going to jail.

Lyman's public life ended in 1836 with the election of Samuel T. Armstrong, and he spent the last days of his life helping the criminal classes. He died July 18, 1849, a few days after returning from Europe, where he had been traveling with his son.

6th Mayor SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG 1836

Samuel Turell Armstrong was born in Dorchester, April 29, 1784, the son of Captain John Armstrong. He learned the trade of a printer, and began business as printer and publisher with Joshua Belcher. One of their earliest productions was a literary work called *The Emerald*. After dissolution of his partnership with Belcher he set up shop in Charlestown, and there published the first number of the *Panoplist*, a monthly magazine relating to religious topics and missionary work.

In 1811 he moved to Boston, and opened, at 50 Cornhill, a store and publishing house, which became the mart of the religious literature for the orthodox churches. He took into the firm Uriel Crocker and Osmyn Brewster, his apprentices, and though the partnership was later dissolved, Armstrong was connected with the firm till his death. One of his publications in 1820 was Scott's Family Bible, in six royal octavo volumes, one of the earliest instances of stereotyping on a large scale in the United States.

He was captain of the "Warren Phalanx" in Charlestown during the War of 1812, twice a representative of Boston in the legislature, once senator from Suffolk, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts for two terms under Governor Levi Lincoln and Governor John Davis, and in 1835 he was acting governor, Governor Davis having gone to the senate. The principal events in Armstrong's administration were the erection of the gloomy iron fence that originally enclosed four sides of the Common, the extension of the mall through the burial ground on Boylston Street, and the completion of the courthouse in Court Square. He was a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and president in 1828 and 1829; and in 1845 he became a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and contributed generously to its foundation. His wife was Abigail Walker, the daughter of the Honorable Timothy Walker of Charlestown. Mayor Armstrong died on March 26, 1850.

7th Mayor
SAMUEL A. ELIOT
1837-1839

Samuel Atkins Eliot, who was the father of Charles W. Eliot, a president emeritus of Harvard, came of a long line of distinguished ancestors, the first of whom to come to this country landed in 1668. He was the son of Samuel and Catherine Eliot, and inherited from them a moderate fortune, which was increased by the estate brought him by his wife, who was a sister of Mayor Lyman.

He was born March 5, 1798, and graduated from Harvard in 1817 and the Divinity School in 1820. Instead of entering the ministry, he spent three years studying languages and literature in Europe, and then devoted much of his time gratuitously to public service and charitable work.

He was much interested in the Prison Discipline Society, and was also first president of the Boston Academy of Music, under whose auspices Beethoven's Symphonies were first given in Boston. As a member of the School Committee, he introduced music into the public school curriculum of Boston, which thus became the first American city to make music a part of public instruction. He served on the Board of Aldermen and in the state legislature. Eliot was mayor at a time when Boston needed a strong hand to save the city from the worst element, which was getting control. His efforts to organize both the Police and Fire Departments were successful only so far as the Fire Department was concerned. This department, having become a nuisance and a menace, as firemen received no compensation but re-

ceived a certain amount for "refreshments," a hoodlum element was attracted which soon filled the fire companies and made them as prone to riot as to put out fires. A crisis was finally reached on June 11, 1837, when an Irish funeral "collided" with a company coming from a fire. A fire alarm brought out another company, and soon 15,000 people were engaged in the riot. Houses were barricaded, blood was spilled, and finally, peace was restored by the mayor's arrival at the head of 800 lancers and infantry. This resulted in the establishment of a paid force. He also created the first organized day police. Previous to this, there were no day police, but a night watch only, consisting of 110 watchmen and ten constables, who were on duty from 7 P.M. in the summer, and 6 P.M. in the winter until sunrise. During his term of office, a hospital for the insane was erected and opened in South Boston. He was elected to Congress in 1850 to fill out the unexpired term of Robert C. Winthrop. Although a friend of the black, he voted for the fugitive slave law, believing that the only way to preserve the Union, prevent war, and help all man, was to support the actual Constitution.

Near the end of his life, a firm in which he was a silent partner failed. He gave up all his property to meet the debt. Returning to Cambridge in "honorable poverty," he spent his time writing and editing books. He died on January 29, 1862. Mayor Eliot was one of the most respected citizens of his time.

8th Mayor
JONATHAN CHAPMAN
1840-1842

Jonathan Chapman, Boston's eighth mayor, was born on January 23, 1807, and was the son of Jonathan Chapman, who had been a selectman of Boston. Preparing for college at Phillips Academy, he graduated from Harvard, studied law under Judge Lemuel Shaw, then went into politics, and was elected mayor in December, 1839, and held office for three years. As the city debt had nearly doubled in eighteen years, though there had been a proportionate increase in the value of the property owned by the city, Mayor Chapman recommended a reduction of the city debt as the chief aim of his administration.

In his inaugural speech in 1841, Chapman spoke of the great com-

mercial importance to Boston of the establishment in 1840 of the Cunard Line between Boston and Liverpool, and the opening of the new Western Railroad to the Hudson River. The old County Court House was made over for use as the City Hall, and was occupied as such on March 18, 1841.

During his term of office he employed an extra police force to prosecute violators of the laws regarding liquor licenses.

He was a brilliant speaker, and had considerable literary ability, contributing to the *North American Review* and other periodicals. He died on May 25, 1848.

9th Mayor
MARTIN BRIMMER
1843-1844

The ninth mayor of Boston, Martin Brimmer, was described as "a most amiable and upright character, a gentleman without reproach, and a most useful citizen." He was born in Roxbury, on June 8, 1793, the son of Martin and Sarah Brimmer; graduated from Harvard in 1814, where he was captain of the University Corps; and began business in the store of Theodore Lyman, Jr., but later went with Isaac Winslow and Company on Long Wharf. He was alderman in 1838, and mayor for two years.

He was interested in education and, at his own expense, printed and distributed to every school in Massachusetts *The School and the Schoolmaster*. Militia affairs also attracted his attention. He was an ensign in the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, in 1815, 1816, and

1817, and lieutenant of the same in 1818. From 1819 to 1822, inclusive, he was captain of the Rangers, and brigade general under General Lyman from 1823 to 1826, inclusive. He became captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1826, and in 1845, commander of the reorganized Independent Corps of Cadets.

Brimmer was elected mayor as the Whig candidate. He had made a study of the disciplining and construction of prisons, and made suggestions that were carried out when the prison was erected on Charles Street. He believed in extending and beautifying the streets and the public places, in giving careful attention to health and police matters, and in a liberal encouragement of charitable and literary institutions. His death occurred on April 25, 1847.

10th Mayor
THOMAS A. DAVIS
1845

The tenth mayor of Boston was Thomas Aspinwall Davis. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Brookline, where he was born, December 11, 1798. He was educated in the public schools, learned the trade of a jeweler, and later became interested in politics. He became the candidate for mayor of a new party called the Native American Party against Josiah Quincy, Jr., and Adam W. Thaxter, Jr. Quincy withdrew, and finally

Davis won on the eighth ballot. The only project of importance during his administration was an effort to get a supply of city water from Long Pond, but it was defeated. Davis's health became so poor that he offered his resignation, which was not accepted, and he continued to be nominal mayor until his death, November 22, 1845. He bore an excellent character, but lacked the qualifications to become a successful administrator.

11th Mayor
JOSIAH QUINCY, JR.
1846—1848

Josiah Quincy, Jr., elected the eleventh mayor of Boston in 1846, was another of Boston's great mayors. During his administration the city secured the Long Pond, or Cochituate, water supply. His father, Boston's second mayor, had urged the securing of city water for Boston from the Charles or Neponset Rivers. Josiah, Jr., took up the project, and Loammi Baldwin, the eminent engineer, planned and constructed the Cochituate supply system, which cost \$5,000,000 but brought water to every street in Boston. It was laughingly said of Quincy, the junior: "He has written his name in water, yet it will last forever. The people of Boston have never found him dry, and he has taken care that they shall never be so."

The mayor, aided by his father and the venerable John Quincy Adams, broke ground for the work at Long Pond on August 20, 1846. A banquet followed, at which the mayor suggested that, as the name

Long Pond was without distinction, it should be changed to Cochituate, the Indian name. The suggestion was adopted, and the water supply source became known as Cochituate. The tumult of one hundred guns and the ringing of church bells greeted the rising of the sun on the day of the opening of the supply, October 26, 1848. A procession marched to the Common, where children sang an ode written by James Russell Lowell. Mayor Quincy and Nathan Hale, chairman of the Water Commission, made speeches, and the citizens were asked if it was their pleasure that water should be introduced. After a great roar of affirmation, a gate was thrown open, and a column of water, six inches through, leaped 80 feet into the air. Bells again rang, cannons were fired, and in the evening a display of fireworks occurred.

Mayor Quincy was born on January 17, 1802, in Boston, on Pearl Street, fitted for Harvard at Phillips Academy at Andover, and

graduated from college in 1821. He read law with William Sullivan, and was admitted to the bar, and married Jane Miller, the daughter of Samuel R. Miller. Military affairs early attracted his attention. In 1833 he was a member of the City Council, and from 1834 to 1837 its president. He became president of the Senate in 1842, and mayor of Boston in 1846. His veto, while chairman of the Board of Aldermen, of the liquor license showed great courage and elicited the admiration of his fellow citizens.

Great financial ability was shown by him in handling the Western Railroad, and he also displayed much ability as treasurer of the Central Vermont. He was treasurer of the Boston Athenaeum in 1837, and continued as such for fifteen years. As chairman of the Building Committee of the Athenaeum, he personally endorsed loans to a large amount to help in erecting the building on Beacon Street. Mr. Quincy presided February 2, 1842, at the

public festival in honor of Charles Dickens.

"The mayor of the city of Salem sends his compliments to the mayor of the city of Boston, congratulating him on the new bond of union between the two cities," came over the telegraph wire when it was first stretched in December, 1847, between the two cities. Mayor Quincy replied: "The mayor of Boston reciprocates the compliment of the mayor of Salem, and rejoices that letters of light connect the metropolis with the birthplace of Bowditch." Mayor Quincy about this time remarked "that rum mixed with gunpowder was not the only means of inspiring courage," and "that men who stand alone are best fitted to stand together." During his administration the police were reorganized, and just before he retired from office he signed the contract for the erection of the jail at the corner of Charles and Cambridge Streets. He died on November 2, 1882.

12th Mayor JOHN P. BIGELOW 1849-1851

John Prescott Bigelow was the son of Timothy Bigelow, who for eleven years was speaker of the House of Representatives, and was the grandson of Colonel Timothy Bigelow, the Revolutionary hero of Worcester. His birthplace was Groton, where he was born August 25, 1797. Mr. Bigelow graduated from Harvard in 1815.

He was admitted to the bar in 1818. In 1824 he went abroad, where he spent some years. His wife died in 1847, and his son also was taken from him. He turned to politics, in which he had early taken an interest.

He became a member of the

Common Council for Ward 9, where he served nine years, being president of the council in 1832 and 1833. He was one of those who worked hardest to stay the cholera scourge which afflicted Boston. In 1828 the Whigs elected him to the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, to which he was reelected, with the exception of one year, until 1836. He was prominent in the movement to reduce the number of membership (which was then over 700), was active on many committees, and took a leading part in railroad legislation.

From 1836 to 1843 he served as Secretary of State with marked

ability, and then became a member of the executive council under Governor Briggs, serving four years. He was elected mayor in 1843. During his tenure of office the Charles Street Jail was completed at a cost of \$450,000. In the summer of 1849 Asiatic cholera caused the death of no less than 5,080 people out of a population of 130,000. An event that was fraught with trouble for Mayor Bigelow was a meeting in 1850 at Faneuil Hall to congratulate George Thompson, the abolitionist, upon his arrival in this country. Cheers for Daniel Webster, Jenny Lind, and the Union, which the police, acting under the orders of Mayor Bigelow, did nothing to stop, broke up the meeting. The next year the Board of Aldermen declined to allow the use of Faneuil Hall for a reception to Daniel Webster because of the fear of a disturbance. Webster and his friends were furious, and when the Common Council, with the concurrence of the mayor, later sent a committee to wait upon Webster at the Revere House and tender

him in the name of the City Council an invitation to meet and address his fellow citizens at Faneuil Hall." Webster curtly replied that it was not convenient for him to accept. At the next election the mayor and the council were all retired to private life.

In 1851, the last term of Mayor Bigelow, every section of Boston was supplied with pure water at a cost of \$4,321,000; the new almshouse was built on Deer Island; a system of telegraphic fire alarms invented by Dr. William F. Channing was installed; and a great pageant was held to celebrate the completion of the railroads between Boston and Canada and the Great Lakes.

On Mayor Bigelow's retirement a number of friends wished to show him their appreciation by presenting him with a silver vase. He asked that the money be given to the Public Library, and this was the first gift that the Public Library received. Mr. Bigelow became one of the Board of Trustees of the Library. He died July 4, 1872.

13th Mayor BENJAMIN SEAVER 1852-1853

Boston's thirteenth mayor, Benjamin Seaver, was born April 12, 1795, was educated in the Roxbury Grammar School, and at the time of his election was an auctioneer. He was supported by Marshal Francis Tukey, who directed his men to work for him, but this did not prevent Seaver from removing Tukey from office when Tukey criticized changes Seaver made. Seaver ran for mayor a third time, but was defeated by Mayor Smith. Benjamin Seaver died February 14, 1856.

During Seaver's administration it was voted to erect a building for the Boston Public Library, and in December, 1853, a revision to the city charter was proposed. An act was also passed prohibiting the burial of people, except in certain cases, within the city limits. The administration was marked by efficiency and economy, as it was felt that the previous administration had put the city to great expense.

14th Mayor
JEROME V. C. SMITH
1854-1855

Jerome Van Crowninshield Smith was Boston's fourteenth mayor. Mayor Smith was an eminent practitioner of medicine as well as an author of considerable ability. He was born July 20, 1800, at Conway, New Hampshire, where his father practiced medicine. After an A.M. degree, Smith also secured an M.D. from Williams College. He studied surgery under Dr. William Ingalls, an eminent surgeon of Boston, and as a pastime took up sculpture, executing the busts of Bishop Fitzpatrick, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Bishop Eastburn, and others.

He became editor of the *Boston Medical Intelligencer*, later known as the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, editing more than forty volumes thereof, and also made authoritative notes to an edition of Cooper's *Surgery*. He edited the *Boston Weekly News Letter*, and was the author of a treatise on the culture of the honeybee and a history of the American Indian.

His first public office was in 1826, when he became port physician. In 1837 he was elected to the State Legislature, and put through a capitalization tax on foreigners arriving in any port in Massachusetts,

with the money being used for the care of poor and sick immigrants. The law was eventually declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. Dr. Smith was also a member of the School Committee and a justice of the peace. In 1848 he was reelected to the Legislature, became a candidate for mayor in 1852, and was finally elected in 1854. While in office he advocated the introduction of pure water at city expense. Dr. Smith made many suggestions for the improvement of the city's government, though, fortunately for the city's credit, few of them were carried out. He recommended the sale of Quincy Market to private individuals; the erection of an insane asylum on Deer Island; the erection of a tall tower on Beacon Hill for the use of the Fire Telegraph and Fire Department offices; and a forced sale of city land to promote the erection of buildings. He also advocated the appointment of a physician in each ward to serve the poor and to be paid by the city. His administration was not marked by any great achievement. His death occurred August 21, 1879.

15th Mayor
ALEXANDER H. RICE
1856-1857

Alexander Hamilton Rice was born August 30, 1818, at Newton Lower Falls, Massachusetts, where his father was a paper manufacturer. He was educated in the Newton public schools, and entered the paper and publishing business. Acquiring a taste for literature, he

went to Union College at Schenectady, and then went into business again, becoming a prominent paper manufacturer and dealer. Public affairs early attracted his attention. He held many offices, serving as a member of the Boston School Committee, Board of Public Institutions,

Common Council, president of the Board of Trade, and as first Republican mayor of Boston. During his term as mayor, 1856-1857, the Back Bay was developed, the City Hospital started, and the Boston Public Library dedicated on Boylston Street. His speeches were brilliant efforts, particularly the ones at the unveiling of Washington's statue in the Boston Public Garden, of the Sumner and Farragut statues, and at the opening of the Marine Park in South Boston. During his second term Devonshire Street was laid out from Milk Street to Franklin Street, and Winthrop Square was opened.

Although he gave the preference to members of his own party in his appointments as mayor, he acted quite independent of party lines in retaining every faithful and competent official he found in public office. He reorganized the police system and consolidated the boards of government of public institutions.

16th Mayor

FREDERICK W. LINCOLN, JR.

1858-1860

1863-1866

Frederick Walker Lincoln, Jr. was born in Boston, February 27, 1817, and was educated at public and private schools. He learned the trade of a maker of mathematical instruments and soon rose to be a prominent businessman. He was a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1847, and was a delegate in 1853 to the Constitutional Convention. When he attempted, during his first term as mayor, to uniform the police, the violent opposition which it engendered charged that he was copying the "liveried" servants of the Old World. On the other hand, his supporters said that they had trouble locating a police-

He went to Congress in 1859, serving in the 36th, 37th, 38th, and 39th Congresses, and in 1867 declined a renomination. He took an active part in the reconstruction of the Union, served on the Committees on the District of Columbia, the Pacific Railroad, and Naval Affairs, one of his duties at the beginning of the Civil War being to collect the widely-scattered navy. He made an elaborate report on the use of steam machinery in the navy, and carried its adoption in the face of much opposition.

From 1876 to 1878, Rice was governor of Massachusetts. He interested himself in education and in the state institutions for correction, reform, lunacy, and charity. He received, while governor, the degree of LL.D. from Harvard. He was a trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Museum of Fine Arts. He died on July 22, 1895.

man in citizen's clothes, and welcomed the change which would make the policeman more conspicuous.

It was Lincoln's practice to go about the city at night, often disguised, visiting saloons and gambling houses to learn if the laws were being enforced.

He was one of the first to perceive the need of the government's taking steps to preserve the Boston Harbor, and his efforts in this direction bore fruit in 1859 in obtaining the cooperation of the United States government. In the same year, plans for the improvement of the Public Garden were completed, but

Lincoln's project of preserving the Back Bay as open space was defeated.

The slavery question was the most troublesome during his administration. On December 3, 1860, a collision occurred between the abolitionists and the supporters of slavery. At a meeting held in Tremont Temple for the commemoration of John Brown, and to consider the question of how slavery in America could be abolished, pro-slavery men seized the hall, which was not protected by the authorities, and after filling it, pronounced resolutions denouncing John Brown. The mayor had the hall cleared, and later an antislavery meeting was held in a black church. Incipient riots followed, which the police, with a reserve of cavalry, quelled. The conscript riots against drafting followed. Some women attacked a draft officer near the Boston Gas Lighting Company, and a mob collected which surrounded the police station and the armory. Firearms were stolen from a shop, and for a time, there was a riot at Dock

Square. Lincoln called out all the soldiers, and the trouble was stopped.

During Lincoln's administration the City Council gained the right to widen, lay out, and grade streets, and to assess abutters for the improvements. The Soldiers and Sailors Monument on the Common was erected, free public baths were started, and Fort Hill was removed and the material was used to fill in the Back Bay. The new city hall was first occupied at this time, and steps were taken to construct the Chestnut Hill Reservoir during Mayor Lincoln's administration.

It was felt that Lincoln had been effective in paring the amount of city money spent on junkets, street widening, and new buildings, and this contributed to his reelection in 1863.

After his retirement, he continued to serve the city on such boards as Overseers of the Poor, and Harbor Commissioners, and was a member of the Relief Committee after the great Boston fire of 1872.

17th Mayor
JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN
1861-1862

The city's seventeenth mayor, Joseph Milner Wightman, was born in Boston, October 19, 1812, of English parents. He was apprenticed to a machinist, and took up mathematics, engineering, and physics in his spare time. He finally became a manufacturer of surgical instruments. The discussion about a city water supply enlisted his service, and led him to enter politics. He was on the School Committee for ten years, from 1845 to 1854, and served three years on the Board of Aldermen, from 1856 to 1859.

The refusal of Moses Kimball to give the old line and Webster Whigs the use of Faneuil Hall for a Webster meeting resulted in Webster's defeat for the mayoralty and the election of Wightman. Wightman showed no judgment in declining to allow antislavery agitators to hold a meeting in Tremont Hall. As the antislavery agitators feared that under Wightman, a Democrat, they would be denied free speech, they introduced a measure into the state Senate to give the state control of the police, which was eventually

defeated. While action was pending on the matter, a meeting of anti-slavery advocates was held in Fan-euil Hall, but the thirty police present made no effort to maintain order, and the meeting was soon interrupted by groans and hisses. At the request of the trustees of the building, who feared that there would be injuries, the mayor had the galleries cleared, but the trouble broke out again, and the meeting was adjourned until evening, when admission would be by ticket. When some of the disturbers said they

would remain until evening, the mayor had the building cleared, and refused to allow the evening meeting.

Mayor Wightman displayed enthusiasm and energy in abundance, but he was a man of poor judgment. He was successful, though, in supplying money for the expenses of fitting out soldiers and in providing for their salaries. The cornerstone of the new city hall, now considered the old city hall, was laid during his administration, on December 23, 1862.

18th Mayor OTIS NORCROSS 1867

Otis Norcross was the eighteenth mayor of Boston. He was one of the few mayors who could truthfully say that during his connection with city affairs, he never used a dollar of city money for his own use, never sold the city a dollar's worth of merchandise, never made a contract with the city either indirectly or directly, and never put a friend or relative into office of any kind.

He was born in the North End, November 2, 1811, and studied at Miss Devenport's School and later at Abel Whitney's School. He went on to the English High School, and at fourteen became an apprentice in his father's firm, Otis Norcross and Company, crockery dealers. His father died in 1827, and he became a partner, retiring in 1867.

In 1871 he was one of the Boston Committee to relieve the Chicago fire sufferers, and in 1872, while the Boston fire was raging, he was made treasurer of the relief committee.

While a member of the Water

Board in 1865, he helped in promoting the construction of the Chestnut Hill Reservoir. During his term as mayor, Roxbury was annexed. He welcomed President Johnson and General Sheridan as guests of the city, vetoed an order of the City Council for building an insane hospital in Winthrop, and was a member of the commission which selected the site for the new post office. His failure to receive the customary second term was due to the stiffness of his virtue, for he was not pliable enough to suit the politicians. He was one of the commission in 1873 for a new charter, which was not adopted. He was one of the original members of the Union Club, life member of the Boston Natural History Society, on the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Technology, member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and a member of many other organizations.

19th Mayor
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF
1868-1870

Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff served as Boston's nineteenth mayor, from 1868 to 1870. Shurtleff is more known for his antiquarian labors than for his work as mayor, although during his mayoralty many new streets and much territory were added to Boston. He was born in Boston on June 29, 1810. His father, Benjamin Shurtleff, was a physician. He was educated in the Boston public schools, the Round Hill School, at Harvard, and the Harvard Medical School, where he became a medical demonstrator, and later succeeded to his father's large practice. He was elected mayor on December 9, 1867, on the Democratic ticket.

He was not a good judge of human nature, knew little of the proper method of government, and therefore was not much of a success as a

mayor. While he was in office, Atlantic Avenue was laid out along the lines of the Barricado, which connected the North Battery with the South, Broadway in South Boston was extended, Federal Street was widened, the East Boston ferries were taken over by the city, and Dorchester was added to the city. During his term, the power to lay out streets was taken from the Board of Aldermen and given to the Street Commissioners.

He was the author of *A Topographical and Historical Description of Boston*, and he edited the Massachusetts Colony records and the New Plymouth Colony records. He held many degrees, was a member of many historical societies, and a member and secretary of the Board of Overseers of Harvard.

20th Mayor
WILLIAM GASTON
1871-1872

The twentieth mayor, William Gaston, was one of Boston's potent forces at a time when strong men were needed at the helm of administration; nor can we wonder that he was a forceful character. In his veins flowed the blood of the French Huguenots, a strain of the Mayflower Pilgrims, and also the blood of one of the followers of Roger Williams. One of his ancestors was Jean Gaston, a French Huguenot who, banished from France in the seventeenth century, sought refuge in Scotland, where his sons in turn were driven by religious persecution, and found refuge in the north of Ireland. John Gaston, one of their

descendants and the great-grandfather of Mayor Gaston, joined the Separatist colony in America, and was a freeman of Voluntown when the town was organized in 1736-37. It is said that he originally landed at Marblehead, Mass. Alexander Gaston, the mayor's father (whose brother, William Gaston, was afterwards United States Senator from North Carolina), had as his second wife Kezia Arnold, of Brownville, Rhode Island, and lived at Killingly, Connecticut, where their child, William Gaston, was born October 3, 1820. William, whose family crest was an owl, the bird of wisdom, studied at Plainfield Academy

and entered Brown University when he was but fifteen. He graduated with honors in 1840, and went to Boston, where he entered the law office of Judge Francis Hillard, of

Roxbury, and when he completed his law studies, entered political life. He was elected mayor of Boston in 1871, and served only one term.

21st Mayor
HENRY L. PIERCE
1873
1878

To Henry Lillie Pierce belongs the distinction of building up a small chocolate mill into the largest of its kind in America, and making the name of Walter Baker known all over the world. The original chocolate mill was on the Dorchester side of the Neponset River, on the site of what was called Lower Mills. Here, according to the information available, the manufacture of chocolate was begun in 1765 by an Irish immigrant, John Hannon. He wandered one day into the little sawmill that stood on the Neponset, and asserted that he had learned in London a way to make a new kind of chocolate and, if he could use a small corner of the mill and a little water power, he could build up a new business. A part of the mill was set aside for his use, and he started the business, which later came into the possession of Dr. James Baker, then went to his son, Edmund Baker, his grandson, Walter Baker, and was finally acquired by his grandson's half-nephew, Henry L. Pierce. At the time that Pierce assumed control business was profitable, but very small. At the end of forty-two years (1854-96) it had grown under Pierce's wise management to be the largest manufactory of its kind on the continent. As he always paid his employees well and treated them kindly, not once in all that time did labor trouble disturb his work.

Mr. Pierce was born in 1825 at Stoughton. His father was an austere New England Methodist, and his mother was a strong-minded, outspoken woman of pronounced prejudices.

He went to work at \$3 a week in the mill of his mother's half brother, Walter Baker. He and his half-uncle did not agree politically, and the friction became such that in a year Pierce left and went west, where he vainly tried to gain employment. He finally went back to his uncle's chocolate mill and was put in charge of the Boston counting-room, which had just opened. Mr. Baker died in 1852, and his partner died shortly thereafter. After prolonged negotiations, the trustees of the estate leased the chocolate plant to Mr. Pierce, and he was so successful that in 1884 the trustees conveyed the property to him.

Mr. Pierce early became interested in political subjects, on which he spoke and wrote. He was an ardent supporter of the Free Soil party, from which sprang Republicanism. Pierce helped to organize the straight Republican party as a protest against those Republicans who had joined the "Know-nothing" party, which swept the state in 1854. In 1857 he was nominated treasurer and receiver-general of the party. He was sent in 1859 from Dorchester to the General Court, and served

until 1862, becoming the leader of the radical Republicans, who opposed any concessions to the slaveholders.

In 1869 he became a member of the Boston Board of Aldermen, as the first representative from the Dorchester section. The failure of the city authorities to check the smallpox epidemic, as well as the want of executive ability at the time of the Great Fire in 1872, led the businessmen to ask Mr. Pierce to run for mayor as the nonpartisan candidate, and he was elected by a close vote.

In office, he established a smallpox hospital, and effected the reorganization of the Health and Fire Departments. Mr. Pierce successfully urged a commission to revise the city charter, and opened the Public Library on Sunday. He was elected

to Congress in November, 1873, and resigned as mayor on the first of December. In response to a petition he again ran for mayor, and was elected, in 1878. One of his principal acts was to reorganize the Police Department on an efficient basis.

He was active in 1881 in the formation of the Massachusetts Tariff Reform League, of which Charles Francis Adams, Jr., became president. His eyes began to fail him during his last years, and he was advised by his doctor to be outdoors as much as possible. As he was very fond of the water, he spent much time on his yacht, cruising the coast and crossing the Atlantic thirty-five times, visiting every place of interest in Europe. He finally caught cold on a trip to Chicago, was stricken with paralysis, and died September 17, 1876.

22nd Mayor LEONARD R. CUTTER 1873

Among the forty-five men who have served as mayor of Boston the shortest tenure — just thirty-seven days — was held by Leonard Richardson Cutter a century ago.

As chairman of the Board of Aldermen in 1873, he succeeded as acting mayor upon the November 29 resignation of Mayor Henry L. Pierce to begin service as new Congressman from the Third Massachusetts district.

Cutter, as fifteenth chairman of the Board of Aldermen, became twenty-second man to occupy the mayor's office. He served until Samuel C. Cobb was inaugurated as mayor on January 5, 1874.

While acting mayor, Cutter continued to head the aldermanic board for the remainder of the municipal year and received

plaudits of his colleagues for his dual service. He then stepped down to complete one more year — his fourth — as alderman.

Born July 1, 1825, in farm country, Jaffrey, New Hampshire, he left for Boston at age twenty after teaching three years in his native area. He found work in a grocery store in Boston, lived in the West End, and went into the grocery business for himself.

After a decade he turned to real estate and was a successful real estate agent and owner. He resided at Hancock Street, Beacon Hill, at the time of his elective public service.

He also was for many years a justice of the peace and earlier was a city assessor from 1859 to 1861.

After elective office he served until 1883 as a member of the Boston Water Board, four years as chairman, and also had overlapping service eight years as water commissioner.

Mr. Cutter, who had moved to 1 Arlington Street, Back Bay, died at his residence on July 13, 1894, at age sixty-nine.

23rd Mayor
SAMUEL C. COBB
1874-1876

Samuel Crocker Cobb, Boston's twenty-third mayor, served from 1874 to 1876. He was long one of the merchants who carried on a foreign trade with Europe and South America. He was born at Taunton, May 22, 1826, and prepared for Harvard at Bristol Academy, Taunton, a school founded by his grandfather. But he was obliged to go to work when he was about sixteen as a clerk with A. and C. Cunningham, foreign shipping merchants at 15 Rowe's Wharf. In 1847 he went into business with J. Henry Cunningham, his friend and fellow clerk, under the name Cunningham and Cobb. He was an alderman for Roxbury in 1860, and, when Roxbury was annexed, became a member of the Boston Board of Aldermen.

At a meeting of the citizens November 11, 1873, he was nominated for mayor, and was elected by 19,191 votes. So great was the demand for his renomination that he

again ran, and was elected unanimously; and again he was elected in 1875. As the annexation of Charlestown, West Roxbury, and Brighton had added forty-four thousand inhabitants to Boston, Mayor Cobb supported heartily the revision of the charter by the commission which had been appointed by Mayor Pierce. The recommendation of the commission was not adopted, but many of the provisions they suggested were afterward incorporated in special laws. He recommended to the General Court the organizing of the present system of public parks, established a paid Water Board, and helped to pass an act limiting the indebtedness of municipalities. After he retired from office, he had many public and private trusts, and was a director in many institutions. At the time of his death, February 19, 1891, he was president of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

24th Mayor
FREDERICK O. PRINCE
1877
1879-1881

The twenty-fourth mayor of Boston, Frederick Octavius Prince, was noted primarily for his eloquent speeches. He had a long line of ancestors who were more or less prominent in Boston. He could

trace his line back to 1584, when John Prince, rector of East Sheffield, Berkshire, England, owned the estate called Abbey Foregate. Elder John Prince, of Hull, came to this country in 1633, and his grandson,

Thomas Prince, who graduated from Harvard in 1707, was pastor of the Old South Church. Mayor Prince was born January 18, 1818. He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and was Class Poet at Harvard. He studied law, and became a member of the legislature for Winchester, serving in 1851, 1852, and 1853, attaining great popularity by his speeches on reform. In 1854 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and also of the State Senate. He attended many Democratic national

conventions. He was elected mayor by the Democrats, and was economical during the first half of his administration, but later spent more money improving the East Boston ferries. He adopted the Public Park scheme, improved the sewerage system, and was instrumental in building the English and Latin High School buildings.

He had tact, sagacity, and energy, but was often unable to make party and civic interests meet. He died June 6, 1899.

25th Mayor SAMUEL A. GREEN 1882

Samuel Abbott Green became Boston's twenty-fifth mayor in 1882. Dr. Green was born in Groton on March 16, 1830. His ancestors came to America in 1636. He was educated at Groton Academy, which later became known as Lawrence Academy, and at Harvard. After four years study abroad in some of the best hospitals he returned to Boston and began the practice of medicine. He became surgeon of the Second Massachusetts Militia Regiment in 1858, and went to the front at the outbreak of the Civil War, where he served with distinction in his chosen profession. He planned the cemetery on Roanoke Island, one of the first cemeteries for soldiers who fell in the war, and had charge of the hospital ship *Recruit* on the Burnside expedition to Roanoke Island. His official connection with the city of his adoption extends over many years and covers many activities.

From 1860 to 1862 he was a member of the School Board, and again from 1865 to 1872, when he was also superintendent of the Boston Dispensary. From 1868 to 1878 he

was trustee of the Boston Public Library, and acting librarian from 1877 to 1878. He was the donor of the Franklin collection of books and engravings now in the Public Library. He was city physician from 1871 to 1882, and in the last part of 1881 was elected mayor as a candidate of the Citizens and Republican parties. During his administration politicians found that it did not pay to lounge in the corridors of City Hall. The Police Commissioners were removed, and receipts from liquor licenses increased by over \$22,000, a great sum for the times. In a paper advocating his reelection, it said:

"After ten years as city physician he has probably more intimate knowledge of the poor and a firmer hold on their heartstrings than any man in the community. His home is, and has been for a long period, on Kneeland Street, and there, in the midst of the suffering classes, he has been ever ready to listen to any tale of sorrow or discouragement and any request for counsel or comfort from the lips of the needy."

When the Prince of Wales, later

Edward VII of England, visited Boston, he was shown the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, where Dr. Green was at the time librarian. The Prince was in-

terested in John Winthrop's *History of New England* and George Washington's epaulets. The date of the visit happened to be the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis.

26th Mayor
ALBERT PALMER
1883

Albert Palmer, the twenty-sixth mayor of Boston, was wholly a self-made man. He was the son of a small farmer in Candia, New Hampshire, where he was born on January 17, 1831. In the intervals of work in this small community he obtained what elementary education he could. When he was but fourteen years old he taught school to get the means with which to go to Phillips Academy, Exeter, and when he was twenty-three entered Dartmouth, where he graduated second in his class. He taught school in West Cambridge and in the Boston Latin School. He organized the Jamaica Pond Ice Company, which was a great financial

success, and he served for many years as its treasurer, and later as president. Becoming interested in politics, he was elected in 1872 to the House of Representatives, serving until 1874, inclusive, acting as chairman of the Joint Committee on Railroads. He was in the State Senate from 1875 to 1880, and for a time was chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. He left the Republican party in 1879, and became a Democrat and a follower of General Butler. He was defeated for mayor in 1882 by Dr. Samuel Green, but was elected the following year. Through his efforts Franklin Park was started. He died on May 21, 1887.

27th Mayor
AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN
1884

In 1884, Augustus Pearl Martin presided as twenty-seventh mayor of Boston. General Martin was born November 23, 1835, in Piscataqua, Maine, and was brought to Boston early in life. He attended public and private schools, and engaged in the leather trade. He enlisted in the army at the outbreak of the Civil War, and his bravery in leading a battery to the top of "Little Round Top" helped greatly in achieving the Union victory. He was chief marshal at the dedication of the Army and Navy Monument

and at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Boston. After much urging he became, in 1883, the Citizens and Republican candidate for mayor, and gave the city a "plain, practical, resolute, and honest government." He was made a chairman of the Board of Police under Greenhalge, to rid the city of crime and to enforce the laws. His enemies brought charges against him, but the council did not sustain them. At the time of his death, on March 13, 1902, he was water commissioner.

28th Mayor
HUGH O'BRIEN
1885-1888

Hugh O'Brien served four terms as mayor, from 1885 to 1888. He was born in Ireland, July 13, 1827, and came to this country while a child. He went to the public schools, but left at the age of twelve to earn his living in newspaper work and publishing, and later entered politics, where he served almost continuously from 1875 to 1883 on the Board of Aldermen. He was a strong advocate of public parks, and a powerful argument of his caused the city to acquire the Franklin Park land in West Roxbury, the Back Bay land, and the large tract at City Point.

Always a champion of the laboring classes, he was most potent in passing ordinances regulating the pay of men working for city contractors. He endeavored to limit the municipal expenditures, so that the amount to be raised by taxes would be greatly decreased. During his four terms as mayor, he showed great concern in making the necessary changes in offices and in controlling the expenses made by changes in business methods. After retiring from the mayoralty, he was appointed by Mayor Matthews to the Board of Survey for planning streets. He died August 1, 1895.

29th Mayor
THOMAS N. HART
1889-1890
1900-1901

Thomas Norton Hart was the twenty-ninth mayor of Boston, serving in 1889 and 1890 and again in 1900 and 1901. Mr. Hart was born in Reading, January 20, 1829, and after a country school education, came to Boston, a penniless boy, to seek his fortune. He acquired a competency in mercantile business, and became president of the Mount Vernon National Bank. From 1879 to 1881 he was a member of the Common Council, and in 1882, 1885, and 1886 a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was four times defeated for mayor, and three times elected. As alderman, he opposed the granting of a franchise to the Bay State Gas Company "to enter

the streets of Boston for the sole purpose of making money." While mayor, he attended strictly to his duty, seeing that the streets were swept, the city's finances were put into systematic shape. He opposed the extinction of the City Council in 1897, and also acts of the legislature which allowed the city to incur further debts, believing, however, that money should be spent for necessary work, such as paving streets, sewers, water department needs, and schools. Thinking that business should come before sentiment, he fought excessive expenditures for parks. He advocated building a subway, but not with city funds.

30th Mayor
NATHAN MATTHEWS, JR.
1891—1894

Nathan Matthews, Jr., Boston's thirtieth mayor, was a native of Boston. He was born March 28, 1854, educated at Harvard, also studied in Germany, and received from the Harvard Law School an LL.D. He was a lecturer on municipal government at Harvard.

Entering politics early in life as a Democrat, he was elected mayor four times, receiving at his second election the largest majority given any mayor up to that time. He opposed Mayor Hart's suggestion that the tax and debt limit be increased, and during his term of

office stood for economy and efficiency in the management of public affairs. He reduced the number of executive departments; brought the street departments into closer relations thereby effecting economy; systemized street cleaning; brought the ferries under one head, and wire inspectors under the Fire Department. Many schoolhouses were erected, and the Tremont Street subway built. His whole course as mayor was opposed to laxity or corruption in city management. He was first chairman of the Boston Finance Commission in 1907-09.

31st Mayor
EDWIN U. CURTIS
1895

The thirty-first mayor of Boston, Edwin Upton Curtis, who served from 1895 to 1896, was born March 26, 1861, in Roxbury. His father, an ex-alderman of Boston, was one of the picturesque characters of the city, always wearing a blue coat with brass buttons. Mr. Curtis graduated from Bowdoin College, and was admitted to the bar. Entering politics early, he held several offices, serving as city clerk of Boston, secretary of the Republican City Committee, mayor of Boston, assistant United States treasurer at Boston, collector of customs for the Port of Boston, and also as a member of the Metropoli-

tan Park Commission.

In his inaugural he advocated the importance of special financial provision for educational buildings and facilities, the desirability of a board of election commissioners, the policy of having special examinations of the city's financial system and resources, and the making of provisions for public parks and other needs. All election machinery was placed in the control of a board of election commissioners, composed of four men, two from each great political party. His whole administration was characterized by a regulation of expense.

32nd Mayor
JOSIAH QUINCY
1896—1899

Josiah Quincy, the last of Boston's famous Quincys, was born October 15, 1859, in Quincy, Massachusetts, the son of Josiah Phillips

Quincy and Helen F. Quincy. Graduating from Harvard in 1880, he was admitted to the bar in 1884. He became a member of the Massa-

chusetts House of Representatives in 1887, and served in 1888, 1890, and 1891. He was chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1891-92 and again in 1906. In 1893 he was first assistant secretary of state under Grover Cleveland. Quincy, who had become an effective speaker in the state campaign of 1895, was elected mayor in that year and served the first two-year term, the election to that office having previously been annually. In 1897, he was reelected, and served until January, 1900. He appointed an advisory board of leading businessmen to act with him in business matters, taxes, and finance affecting the municipality.

His administration was marked by the building of the South Union Station, uniting the terminals of the various railroads entering the city from the south and west. Mr. Quincy was especially interested in the system of public baths, gymnasias, and playgrounds, which were growing to large dimensions in Boston, and in other progressive measures for the benefit of the masses of the people.

Mr. Quincy was a member of the Union Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, Loyal Legion, the City Clubs of Boston and New York, and various other organizations. In 1906 he also served as a member of the Boston Transit Commission.

33rd Mayor PATRICK A. COLLINS 1902-1905

General Collins was one of Boston's greatest Irishmen, and was as respected by the "blue stocking" element as much as by his own. He was born at Ballina Fauna, Ireland, March 24, 1844, where his father was a respected farmer, who was often called to settle disputes among his neighbors, and was an ardent supporter of Irish liberty and rights, so that Mayor Collins as a child was imbued with devotion to Irish freedom.

The Collins family came to America, and finally settled in Chelsea, where Collins attended school and spent some unhappy years, as the "Know-nothing" movement at this time, 1848, was at its height. He was persecuted as Irish and as a Catholic by his schoolmates. During one of the "Know-nothing" riots, Collins' arm was broken. After leaving school, he worked in a fish market. Through the influence of Robert Morris, the first black lawyer in Massachusetts, who

took a great interest in the boy, Collins was filled with a desire for an education. His mother went to Ohio in 1857, and Collins tried to earn a living in many ways, working as a miner, carter, and upholsterer. He wished to become a machinist, but was not physically strong enough. He finally returned to South Boston, where he worked at his trade, soon becoming the highest paid journeyman, and working in Boston, to which he walked every day, going back in the evening for his supper. After supper he returned to Boston to spend the evening studying in the Public Library, and at the close of his evening, read Greek, Roman, French, and English history, fiction, and poetry. Having a remarkable memory, he stored his mind with facts, which he was afterward able to use to great advantage in his public career.

He finally saved money enough to study law, first with James

Keith, a Democrat and a fine lawyer of the old school, and later took a degree at Harvard Law School. When he opened his office, the first case was brought to him by Leopold Morse, who always took pleasure in bringing opportunity to others. In 1867, when he was only twenty-three, he captivated an audience at a political meeting he chanced to attend, and was made a delegate to the party convention.

His support of the Fenian movement brought upon him the disapproval of the Catholic clergy, who sharply criticized him.

He was a representative in the Legislature in 1868 and 1869, and of the state Senate in 1870 and 1871, where he was then the youngest man who had ever become a member, and was chairman of the Harbor and Land Commission. In 1883 to 1885 he was in Congress, where he served on the Judiciary Committee and worked for uniform bankruptcy laws and international copyright. Under Governor Gaston he was judge advocate, and later was president of the Irish Land League and received the freedom of Dublin and Cork. His campaign work for Cleveland swung the Irish vote to the latter, and he was appointed consul-general to London.

He felt that Boston had gone too far in the direction of "benevolent socialism," and made new appointments to the heads of most city departments while mayor. He impressed upon the heads he appointed that he would hold them, and no one else, responsible for any dishonesty or laxity in the management of their department. He favored home rule in city affairs; opposed enlargement of taxes or drafts for maintenance and improvements of parks and sewers; held out firmly against raising the salaries of city employees or pensions for their widows. He stood against injuries to the historic interests of the city, such as encroachments on the Common, tearing down the Old South Meeting House, changing Copp's Hill or the Granary Burying Ground. Governor Crane accepted his opinion on all matters relating to Boston that came before him, vetoing all measures which the mayor deemed improper. Collins approved the freeing of Cuba, but disapproved of the acquisition of Puerto Rico and the Philippines. He died September 14, 1905, while in office. Of him, Grover Cleveland said, "In public life he was strictly honest and sincerely devoted to the responsibilities which office holding involves."

34th Mayor DANIEL A. WHELTON 1905

Daniel A. Whelton became the thirty-fourth mayor of Boston, becoming acting mayor to fill out the unexpired term of Mayor Patrick A. Collins, who died in office, on September 15, 1905. He was born on January 1, 1872, in the West End, and was educated at St. Mary's School, from which he

graduated in 1886. After attending the evening high school for a few months, he entered the employ of Henry A. Young and Co., book publishers, and then became a salesman for DeWolfe & Fiske Company.

In 1895, he was United States revenue gauger, and held the office until 1903. He was at one time a

warden in caucus and also an election officer. He became interested in politics, and was a member of the Common Council in 1894, and again in 1895, when he served on the

Finance Committee. He was chairman of the Board of Aldermen in 1905. In 1909 he served as one of the deputy sheriffs of Boston.

35th Mayor
JOHN F. FITZGERALD
1906-1907
1910-1913

John Francis Fitzgerald served as the thirty-fifth mayor of Boston, and served terms in 1906-07, and from 1910 to 1913. He was considered one of the most energetic men to have held the office. During his terms as mayor, he left no stone unturned to make Boston one of the great seaports of the east coast, as well as a greater manufacturing and industrial center. He traveled all through New England advocating the bringing of new steamship lines to Boston, the improving of harbor facilities, the building of better wharves, and the creation of many lines of civic work that would make Boston bigger and busier, which was needed at that time.

Mr. Fitzgerald provided the means for every citizen to voice his need by establishing a series of district town meetings, held in sections of the city which were not represented in the City Council by the aldermen-at-large. To accomplish better representation, the mayor and City Council held a meeting at various periods of the year in the sections not represented, at which any citizen had an opportunity to present his grievance or request. These meetings served to strengthen the mayor's popularity, and gave the public a feeling of more control of their government.

Mayor Fitzgerald was also active in humanitarian affairs. He instituted free rides on the ferries for the poor on hot nights, and had the Fire

Department flush the streets at intervals during intensely hot weather. He increased the efficiency of the Board of Health by adding a corps of ten nurses, directed by a medical inspector, for the care of diseases dangerous to the public health. It was Mr. Fitzgerald who instituted the practice of the City of Boston officially observing Christmas by providing a celebration on the Boston Common.

He was born on February 11, 1863, in the North End, where it was said that he had a speaking acquaintance with every man, woman, and child. He was educated at the Eliot Grammar School, the Boston Latin School, and had one year at Harvard Medical School. For a brief period he was employed in the Custom House, but soon left to give his attention to business and politics. He went into the real estate and insurance business, and was not long engaged when he was soon looked upon as one of the most successful men in that line in the whole city. He spent considerable time and much thought in becoming acquainted with and gaining the goodwill of everyone in his ward who had a vote. Taking a keen interest in the personal affairs of all in his district, not only did he keep a card index of all men needing work and employ a secretary to look after them, but he often went out personally and looked for work for the unemployed in his district. His

practical efforts for the poor of his district, as well as his social qualities, created a body of devoted and faithful admirers upon whose support he could always count.

He served as a member of the Boston Common Council in 1892, and the Massachusetts Senate in 1893. He served the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, and fifty-sixth Congresses from 1895 to 1901, and was for six years the mayor of Boston, having been first elected in 1905. He obtained his first election by defeating the organization forces in twenty-one out of the twenty-five wards then in the city.

During his administration the High School of Commerce was

opened, and the School of Practical Arts for Girls, and the Consumptives' Hospital established. He inaugurated the Saturday half-day for city employees, who up to that time had worked six days a week. He built many playgrounds, the Charlestown Armory, new bath-houses, increased the pay of laborers, and started the annex to the old City Hall. During his term, the subway was opened to Cambridge, and other developments were done on underground transit. The zoo at Franklin Park was opened, and the soil of Boston Common was renewed. Mayor Fitzgerald was one of the most popular of the men to have held the office of mayor of Boston.

36th Mayor GEORGE A. HIBBARD 1908-1909

George Albee Hibbard was born October 27, 1864, in Boston, and was educated in the Boston public schools. His father was a strong antislavery man. At twenty, Hibbard was a clerk in Quincy Market working for his father, a wholesale produce dealer. Later he went into the insurance business, became a member of a firm of commercial paper dealers, then finally, treasurer of a tailoring company. As a businessman, he was not a success. He entered politics, served on ward and city Republican committees, managed minor companies, and was elected in 1894 to the state Legislature, and missed by one vote being elected to the office of state Treasurer to fill out the unexpired term of Henry M. Phillips.

After serving in the lower house of the Legislature, he was appointed postmaster of Boston in 1890, making such an efficient and honest pub-

lic servant that in 1908 he defeated John F. Fitzgerald for mayor in a closely fought campaign. He gave the city so efficient a business administration that he effected savings in one year of over a million dollars. He removed all "students" and politicians who were not needed from the city payroll, and paid no attention to the slates of appointments made by the professional politicians. He naturally made many enemies, and under the provisions of the new charter the Reformers chose James J. Storrow instead of Hibbard as the Reform candidate. Hibbard, with no money and against the advice of many of his best friends, ran independently, but was badly beaten. Mayor-elect Fitzgerald named him for City Collector, but the Civil Service Commission rejected his name, and Hibbard died shortly afterward, on May 29, 1910, a disappointed man,

feeling that his efforts to give his city an honest and efficient administration had not been appreciated by the very ones who desired economy and efficiency in public affairs. "In spite of mistakes, he ended all

known practices of a viscious nature embraced within the meaning of the term 'graft,' " said John A. Sullivan, chairman of the Finance Commission at the time.

37th Mayor
JAMES M. CURLEY
1914-1917
1922-1925
1930-1933
1946-1949

One of the most colorful and prominent figures in Boston's political history was James Michael Curley, who was elected to the office of Mayor of Boston four times.

James Michael Curley was born on November 20, 1874, the second surviving son of his Irish immigrant parents. Their home was at 28 Northampton Street, Boston, which at that time fringed Boston Harbor.

His father, Michael Curley, and mother, then Sarah Clancy, had both arrived on Boston's shores from County Galway, Ireland, in 1864, though they were on separate ships, and not acquainted with each other at the time. By that time, the immigrants escaping the potato famine in their native Ireland numbered 50,000 of Boston's total population of 310,000, and accounted for a third of the City of Boston's registered voters. The ward boss was firmly established along the waterfront, and Michael Curley, father of James, obtained work as a hod carrier for the rising boss of Ward 17, P. J. (known as Pea Jacket) Maguire.

Michael Curley remained a hod carrier for Maguire, and he and Sarah Clancy were married in 1871.

When James Michael Curley was old enough, he attended public

school, along with his older brother John. At the age of ten, he went to work selling papers, and soon afterward, his father died, at the age of thirty-four.

The period following his father's death left a deep impression on him. His mother was forced to work as a scrubwoman, working nights in office buildings, to support him and his brother, though they both obtained part-time work to contribute money to maintain their household.

When James graduated from school, he went to work for a grocer, C. S. Johnson, delivering groceries in a horse-drawn cart. He spent his free evenings at "One-Arm" Peter Whalen's cigar store, which had become a regular stop on every politician's list. It was there he became indoctrinated into ward politics. From the store he was petitioned to canvass for various officeholders as he delivered Johnson's groceries. His politics began to interfere with his job, so he decided to give up the grocery business.

He reached voting age in 1895, and in 1896 campaigned against the ward boss's choice for mayor, Thomas Hart, and worked for the election of Owen Galvin instead. Though Galvin lost the election,

young James M. Curley became a figure to be reckoned with in Ward 17.

When the next election time arrived, James Michael Curley ran for Common Council. Opposed by ward boss Pea Jacket Maguire, he lost that bid. Undaunted, he ran for Common Council a second time, and won a seat for the 1900-1901 term. As a freshman councillor, he was responsible for the order to provide a permanent half-holiday on Saturdays to city employees. He began to establish his reputation as a friend of the workingman.

In 1900, still serving as councillor, he ran for chairman of the Ward 17 Democratic Committee. Running against his old adversary, P. J. Maguire, he found the contest vicious. When the votes were counted, though, James M. Curley, twenty-six, was boss of Ward 17.

Politics became his full-time job. He formed the Tammany Club in Roxbury, a group of loyal political supporters he carried with him throughout his political career. In 1901, when his term as councillor ended, he took the next political step, and won the contest as state representative for the 1902-1903 term. In the legislature he concentrated on labor measures and furthered his political education, developing his art of public speaking. Even his enemies concurred that as an orator James Michael had no peer.

After his term as state representative, he was successful in his bid for the Board of Aldermen, the higher body of Boston's bicameral government. Curley was a member of the Board of Aldermen from 1904 to 1909.

Alderman Curley met Mary E. Herlihy at St. Philip Church, on Harrison Avenue, at a minstrel show, and after a steady courtship, they were married on June 27, 1906.

When James Michael Curley returned to the City Council in 1910, he was under great expense and, since a councillor was poorly compensated then, he decided to try for the higher salary and position of Congressman.

Boston had never seen such showmanship in a political campaign. Candidate Curley gathered more publicity than any other political candidate in the city's history. In 1911, James Michael Curley's family joined him in Washington, where he served two terms as a Congressman, until 1914.

Mr. Curley wasn't happy in Congress. It was too far away from his ward and his city. In 1914, he returned to Boston and announced his candidacy for Mayor. He ran against the popular John F. Fitzgerald, who was running for reelection. Congressman Curley had consulted none of the ward bosses about his candidacy, a great break in tradition, and a battle was brewing. Mr. Fitzgerald dropped out of the election, and the panicked city committee chose a scholarly lawyer, Thomas Kenny, as James Curley's opponent, but since Mr. Curley's showmanship improved with each campaign, the outcome was no surprise. James Michael Curley began his first term as Mayor of Boston in 1914.

As Mayor of Boston, he reshuffled 600 city employees. It was no coincidence that most of those who were transferred had worked for Thomas Kenny. Mayor Curley plainly declared: "Mr. Fitzgerald has left in office a number of people who are hostile to me, and as I have no desire to be ambushed in my own camp, I am removing them. Every time I drop a friend of his from the payroll, I substitute an equally competent citizen, who has the additional advantage of being a friend of mine."

Mayor Curley's first term established the Curley machine and what became known as "Curleyism" in Boston politics. Because of his policy of personally seeing any citizen who came to his office, he eliminated the ward boss system, and ward boundary lines were never again important in mayoral campaigns. He started Boston on a spending spree, and reconstruction of the city was prolific. Many jobless persons in the city gained employment.

During the first year of his mayoral term, the United States was at war, which kept business booming. Unemployment was not an issue. The ward bosses were hungry for control of the city again, and the bankers and financiers had become angry and frightened by the rise in taxation caused by Mayor Curley's spending. Andrew J. Peters, a Republican of unquestionable integrity, defeated Mr. Curley for mayor, and started his term in 1918. James Michael Curley became politically unemployed for the first time in eighteen years.

James Michael Curley returned as Mayor of Boston for his second term in 1922, successfully defeating John R. Murphy. He embarked once again on reconstruction of the city, wiping out slums, building roads, and expanding City Hospital.

While serving this second term, Mayor Curley made an unsuccessful attempt to become governor of Massachusetts. He was defeated by Alvan T. Fuller, who had been the Republican lieutenant governor.

Mayor Curley returned to City Hall, and one of his accomplishments during his second administration was the establishment of the George Robert White fund for the administration of seven new health units.

Since a statute had been added to the city charter to prevent a

mayor from succeeding himself, Mr. Curley did not serve his third term until 1930. Within months after his election, bulldozers were knocking down buildings. He revitalized all of Boston's beaches, including the now world-famous L Street bathhouse.

His personal life was one of great tragedy during this period. His beloved wife died, and six months later his son James Michael, Jr., died also. Five of his family members were now dead, including the twins, and his daughter Dorothea, who had died six years earlier.

From his position as Mayor of Boston, he again ran for governor of Massachusetts, this time against Republican Gaspar G. Bacon. Mayor Curley's record in Boston was good. He kept the people working. On his second try, James Michael became governor of Massachusetts.

His two years as governor have been chronicled as having produced some phenomenal successes. One of his better legacies as governor was the establishment of one of the most efficient tax departments in the country.

In 1936, James Michael Curley was defeated for the United States Senate seat by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

In 1937, prior to leaving the governor's office, James M. Curley married Gertrude Casey Dennis. That same year, 1937, he was defeated in his next bid for Mayor of Boston by young Maurice J. Tobin of Mission Hill, Roxbury. The defeat was bitter, for Maurice Tobin had learned the art of politics from the great James Michael.

Mr. Curley gained the Democratic nomination for governor in 1938, but lost the election to Republican Leverett Saltonstall. He later ran for Congress and won, serving from 1943 to 1946.

Again he returned to Boston as mayor in 1945, with the great support of Boston's voters.

James Michael Curley died on November 12, 1958. His body was viewed by thousands in the rotunda of the State House. His final resting place is in Calvary Cemetery, Dorchester, Mass.

A recapitulation:

CURLEY, James Michael, ex-governor, ex-mayor, 4 times, ex-congressman, Boston, Massachusetts, November 20, 1874. Michael and Sarah (Clancy); public grammar and high schools, Boston. Mary E. Herlihy, June 27, 1906, second, Mrs. Gertrude M. Dennis, January 7, 1937. Real estate and insurance business since 1902. Member Curley Brothers, Trustee, Hibernian Savings Bank President, 1919-1938. Curley Luck Gold Mining Company.

Member, Boston Common Council, 1900-1901; Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1902-1903; Board of Aldermen, 1904-1909; member, Boston City Council, 1910-1911; member Sixty-second and Sixty-third Congresses, 1911-1915, Twelfth District. Resigned

February 2, 1914, after assuming office as mayor of Boston. Mayor of Boston, 1914-1917; reelected for terms 1922-1925, and 1930-1933. Governor of Commonwealth of Massachusetts for term 1935-1936; member of Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses, 1943-1945, Eleventh Massachusetts District. Elected mayor of Boston, 1945, for term 1946-1949.

Honorary LL.D. from Suffolk Law School, 1935; decorated with Order of Rising Sun, Japan; Order of St. Sophia (Serbia); Order of the Commendator of Crown of Italy; recipient of Medal of Gratitude (France).

President of United States Conference of Mayors, 1932-1933; honorary member, University Club; Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; Board of Governors, Boston City Club; member, Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Loyal Order of Moose, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Democratic National Committeeman, 1938-1958.

38th Mayor

ANDREW J. PETERS

1918-1921

Andrew J. Peters was born in Jamaica Plain April 3, 1872. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, where he excelled in athletics, particularly aquatic sports. He was a clever oarsman and skipper, and swimming was also a favorite pastime.

He entered Harvard College in 1892. While at Harvard, he maintained his interest in sports, but never allowed it to interfere with his studies. Mr. Peters received his degree in 1895, and entered Har-

vard's Law School, obtaining his law degree in three years.

Mr. Peters entered the political arena in 1901, running as the Democratic candidate for State Representative in his district. Although campaigning in a heavily Republican district, he was successful in his effort, and entered the House of Representatives in 1902.

From 1904 to 1905 he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and in 1911, he served as United States Congressman from the Elev-

enth District, and served four terms as Congressman.

In 1910, Mr. Andrews married Martha R. Phillips, a descendant of John P. Phillips, the first mayor of Boston. Six sons were born to them, but two died at a young age.

Andrew J. Peters' reputation as a man of integrity helped elect him Mayor of Boston in 1917, and he served from 1918 to 1921.

During his administration, he concentrated on fiscal responsibility for the city. He consolidated many departments for this purpose, and he was a proponent of a "metropolitan control" system that eventually became reality in 1930 under Mayor James M. Curley, when the Metropolitan District Commission was established.

Unfortunately, Mayor Peters' administration was marred by the

great Boston police strike, which occurred September 8, 1919. Prominent citizens enrolled as special police to protect the city during the strike, and the State Guard was called out. Mayor Peters refused the strikers' demands; the strike was broken; and all strikers, who were the majority of the force, were discharged.

Although Mayor Peters himself was of the highest integrity, a few less than honest persons disgraced his administration, and he left his office a disillusioned man.

Mr. Peters subsequently served as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He died on June 26, 1938.

Source of information — political journal "Practical Politics," September, 1914; various *Globe* articles from their research library; and "Fifty Years of Boston."

39th Mayor MALCOLM E. NICHOLS 1926-1929

"Bostonians wherever they live should get behind Boston."

The words of Malcolm E. Nichols, Boston's last Republican mayor, uttered in his 1929 annual address, sounded the message that still prevails today, and goes out to suburbia.

Nichols, as mayor, as a tax lawyer, and during service in both legislative branches on Beacon Hill, realized that Boston's vitality determined the economic lifeblood for the entire region. He fathered the Greater Boston proposal that would have federal census figures group the forty-one communities in this metropolitan area.

In his four years closing out the roaring twenties at Old City Hall Mayor Nichols concentrated on municipal services, building the physical plant and raising city

worker salaries almost \$3 million. He saw work start after ten years of discussion on the East Boston vehicular tunnel; built 197 new streets and two dozen new schools; started repair work to the Central Library foundations; and established the Boston Traffic Commission and Boston Port Authority.

Police authorized strength was increased. A seven-year wrangle which prevented the union label going on products of the municipal printing plant was resolved. Expansion got under way at the city's airport in East Boston. Charles River basin improvements began. Exchange Street (now New Congress) was widened. And in a move to combat downtown traffic congestion the Mayor proposed a \$5 to \$10 annual parking fee. He said that better than four out of every

five cars parking on downtown streets were owned by nonresidents.

Mayor Nichols' administration culminated in a building boom resulting from the 1928 pyramidal building statute. This allowed more flexibility for skyscraper construction and tapering structures such as the United Shoe Machinery Building. Other major projects encouraged by the zoning relaxation were the Sears Roebuck Fenway building, the North Station-Boston Garden-hotel complex, the 75 Federal Street Tower, and the start of Boston University's Commonwealth Avenue campus.

The Nichols administration encouraged plans for the water supply system drawing from Western Massachusetts rivers. Nichols proposed an overpass at Commonwealth Avenue near Charlesgate three decades before it materialized. A supporter of better mass transit, he helped pilot the first car opening the Ashmont-Mattapan Square high-speed trolley line.

One of two Maine natives to occupy the Boston mayor's chair, he was born in Portland on May 8, 1876. While attending Harvard College he worked at odd jobs and sold newspapers to pay expenses, and was graduated in 1899. Turning to elective service, he was in the City Council in 1905 and 1906; served three years as a state representative and six years as a state senator; became chairman of the

legislative committee on taxation; and helped direct passage of the state income tax law in 1916.

He served briefly in 1919 on the Boston Schoolhouse Commission; then was named to the Transit Commission. He was named Collector of Internal Revenue by President Harding in 1921, and two years later was chosen president of the Boston Federal Business Association.

After several tries at the mayoralty the GOP member won an upset in the nonpartisan 1925 election over three Democrats. His first year as mayor saw a tax rate increase, followed by three consecutive cuts.

Unable to succeed himself by law, Nichols stood aside during the next four-year term of James Michael Curley. Trying again in 1933, he lost to Democrat Frederick W. Mansfield.

Old timers today recall a personal glimpse of "Mal" Nichols sporting his familiar derby hat, a trademark, and often displayed at Boston parades.

In one little-known aspect he was a forerunner for consumerism. One of his early actions as mayor was the order to carry on the city's fight for telephone rate reductions.

Mr. Nichols died at age seventy-three on February 7, 1951, at his Centre Street home in Jamaica Plain, a little over twenty-one years after leaving Old City Hall.

40th Mayor FREDERICK W. MANSFIELD 1934-1937

Boston was led through the belt-tightening midthirties by a distinguished, outwardly-austere lawyer, Frederick W. Mansfield. The period of strife was punctuated by exchanges in his feud with predecessor mayor James Michael Curley.

Mansfield's administration had to face a mounting city welfare burden and declining real estate tax payments because of unemployment. He was forced to continue the previous mayor's cut in municipal pay scales and for a time instituted

voluntary "payless furloughs" for workers making over \$950 a year.

Nevertheless the Democratic mayor left significant additions to the municipal plant. Through Works Progress Administration federal aid projects he saw various capital additions, including the Huntington Avenue subway extension; the Huntington Avenue underpass; and parks upgrading.

In addition, the Mansfield term at City Hall saw construction of the nine-story City Hospital surgical building; Faneuil Hall reconstruction; seven new schools; opening of the George Wright public golf course in Franklin Park; reduction of the city's net debt; and modernization of city accounting and auditing systems. Mansfield reorganized and decentralized the

Welfare Department but was unsuccessful in seven attempts to consolidate and cut in half the then forty-three separate city departments.

Mayor Mansfield frequently took his appeals for municipal reform and economies to the hard-pressed taxpayers, broadcasting from the radio room in the mayor's office suite at Old City Hall. Some of the broadcasts bitterly criticised Curley and charged a rash of abatements and hurried land damage settlements in the last weeks of the previous administration.

More than two decades later relations healed between the two antagonists. Mansfield sent a warm note acknowledging Curley's sympathy on the loss of his wife. The following year Mansfield died at age eighty-one. His death on November 6, 1958, came just six days before Curley's.

Mayor Mansfield was born March

26, 1877, in East Boston, son of immigrant Irish parents. He worked at a Maverick Square drug store, became a pharmacist, and enlisted in the Spanish American War. On return he took a law degree from Boston University Law School, and later became State AFL labor union counsel, championing labor legislation.

He became the first Democrat elected state treasurer in 1914, but twice was unsuccessful in his quest for the governorship in 1916 and 1917. He served twelve years on the State Judicial Council under five governors. He also served for twenty-nine years as counsel to the Boston Catholic Archdiocese and received various honors from his church.

Demanding high standards for himself and others in public life, Mansfield showed he could be "kindly and considerate," in the words of a later mayor, John B. Hynes.

Mansfield's first try for mayor in 1929 pitted him unsuccessfully as the Good Government Association endorsee against Curley.

In the 1933 election he defeated former Mayor Malcolm Nichols.

Mansfield, a Back Bay resident, proposed some ideas in government before his time. He advocated a sales tax on nonnecessities and called for clearance of substandard residential areas and a housing program to create new low-income units. He urged, in addition, election of nine at-large councillors to serve the whole city instead of only a few of the twenty-two wards.

Mayor Mansfield also was among the first to call for elimination of county government, calling it a "useless encumbrance."

41st Mayor
MAURICE J. TOBIN
1938-1941
1942-1944

Only one mayor of Boston has served in top-level posts in the executive branches of city, state, and national government.

Maurice J. Tobin, mayor and governor during World War II, nurtured a flare for administration in private employ as a telephone company executive and in public service from days as a legislator and School Committee chairman.

His seven years as mayor spanned from the depression era with welfare problems and joblessness, into a wartime boom with controls, fuel shortages, and other handicaps which confronted the city of over 800,000 persons.

A Democrat to the core, and a liberal, Tobin nevertheless followed a conservative fiscal policy at Old City Hall. He aimed at restoring business and citizen confidence in city government. He cut expenditures — even cutting department heads' salaries, but later endorsing wartime cost-of-living hikes.

Mayor Tobin's administration saw Boston's debt drop by \$5 million.

While he helped improve relations between the Legislature and Boston, he was unsuccessful as mayor in getting state relief for Boston's overburdened taxpayers. He was among the first of prestigious public officials to endorse the sales tax principle a quarter of a century before its time had come.

In the earlier years at City Hall, the mayor's tasks were focused on the economic hard times besetting Boston's struggling families. The administration even maintained a municipal employment bureau which made pleas to private in-

dustry for jobs for family breadwinners.

In nonfiscal issues, the attention focused on a projected postwar traffic problem and wartime stringencies, including fuel oil shortages. In capital additions, there was new housing in South Boston, the Buddies' Club on Boston Common for servicemen, and dedication of MacArthur Mall along Charles Street.

The Tobin mayoral years also encompassed two events. One was the disastrous hurricane of 1938 occurring in his first year as mayor while Mayor Tobin was on a speaking trip on the west coast.

The other was Boston's worst holocaust in history, the Coconut Grove nightclub fire of November 28, 1942. The tragedy, which claimed almost 500 lives, led to tightening of inspectional procedures. It did not, however, bring establishment of a single public safety department combining police, fire inspection, building inspection, and kindred activities as suggested for long-range reorganization.

Roxbury-born Maurice Tobin seemed destined for political stardom. As a boy he learned success requires effort. Up at 4 A.M., he trod the streets of Mission Hill as a newsboy. He attended Mission High School and the High School of Commerce, continuing evening classes after graduation. He won election in 1926 as the youngest member of the House of Representatives. There his proposals for abolition of capital punishment, for workmen's compensation, for investigation of the telephone company were liberal proposals mark-

edly in contrast with the conservative tenor of the House.

Mayor Tobin backed Alfred E. Smith for president and then became a supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt, serving as a School Committee member in the early Roosevelt years. He resigned his telephone company job, confident of victory when he defeated James M. Curley and several others in the bitter 1937 mayoral campaign. Four years later he again prevailed over the former mayor-governor. In the third year of his second term he went on the statewide trail to win election as governor.

He served one term on Beacon Hill, but lost the bid for reelection. A staunch and loyal Democrat, he was back in the campaign wars in

the 1948 presidential battle speaking for President Harry S. Truman even when the polls had counted Truman as almost a sure loser.

Maurice Tobin served as Truman's Secretary of Labor and the poor boy from Roxbury's streets became a national figure.

Death claimed Maurice Tobin at age fifty-two on July 19, 1953, on a Scituate golf course. It was only six months after the Truman administration had completed its turn in office.

At funeral rites in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross and Holyhood Cemetery, former President Truman led mourners for the Boston Democrat, former labor secretary, governor, and mayor.

42nd Mayor JOHN E. KERRIGAN 1945

John E. Kerrigan first had some of the awesome responsibilities of mayor thrust upon him seven years before he was to assume the office in his own right.

The big hurricane of September, 1938, struck Boston when he was acting mayor during his first year as City Council president. To Kerrigan fell the task of mobilizing emergency forces to cope with the sudden rampage of nature. The storm hit when the mayor, Maurice J. Tobin, was on the West Coast on a speaking tour.

Again in 1945 the mayoral powers passed from Tobin to Kerrigan when the former left City Hall to become governor.

Kerrigan, who had gone from City Council to the state Senate, to military service, and then back to city elective government, had the confidence of the Legislature and

was accorded a rare vote of confidence. The General Court endowed the acting mayor with full powers of office for the entire year.

Although the end of World War II dominated all developments, it was a period of shortages of food and meat, fuels, and many commodities. Problems were similar to those to be faced three decades later by successors—greater allotments of fuel and heating supplies and an appeal for conservation by the public of electric power.

John Kerrigan also had to pilot Boston through the transition to postwar resettlement and its economic impact.

Mayor Kerrigan advocated a \$20-million program to catch up on deferred construction programs as one way to spur the job market.

He was keenly aware of the backlogged need for more decent housing

quarters for the citizens of Boston. He called for a massive ten-year program that would replace some 42,000 substandard living units in the city, at a whopping \$114-million price tag.

One of Mayor Kerrigan's major accomplishments was his legislation, approved on Beacon Hill, to re-finance the Sumner Tunnel bonded debt. By this measure, he was able to save Boston taxpayers about \$12 million over twenty years by the device of retiring earlier obligations bearing higher interest rates.

During his period as mayor, he leased the entire Houghton Dutton Building at Tremont and Beacon streets to the federal government, bringing to the city landlord revenue.

He also supported antirace bias bills in the years long before the civil rights push nationally. He presided at the reopening of the East Boston Relief Station which had been closed for seven years.

Kerrigan lost his bid that fall for a full term as mayor. The race saw

several aspirants in the contest and a fragmentation of votes, with former Mayor James M. Curley winning the election.

Six years later, John Kerrigan won election to the first Plan A nine-member at-large City Council elections. As had happened in the case of some other senior statesmen in public service, the newest career was to prove even more outstanding.

He was to serve eleven terms or twenty-two continuous years in the at-large Council, and his name became a household word to most voters in the city. Although tagged the "silent man" in the Council, rarely speaking in debate, his voice was heard on the many major urban renewal votes that faced the Council in the 1960s.

The honored and respected John Kerrigan retired at the end of 1973 at age sixty-seven, ending a long public career. He lives in a modest three-decker at 213 West Eighth Street, South Boston, the same address he maintained when serving as the city's chief executive.

43rd Mayor
JOHN B. HYNES
1950-1951
1952-1955
1956-1959

To John Bernard Hynes, city service was more a dedication than a career. During his forty years in municipal employ, he rose from junior clerk to become the city's forty-third chief executive, serving the entire decade of the pivotal 1950s.

Those were the times when the new concept of urban renewal was emerging to help American cities combat blight and decadence. Federal aid, however, was modest for such undertakings.

One of the major legacies of the Hynes administration is Prudential Center. He had the vision and laid the groundwork for plans to turn the bleak, blighted Back Bay track-age area into one of the anchors for Boston's intown revitalization. Although construction of the giant complex started under his successor, it was Mayor Hynes who acted on a Back Bay real estate man's development idea and did the early hard work to launch the project.

After his death in January, 1970,

the former mayor was given his city's tribute with the naming of the John B. Hynes Memorial Auditorium at Prudential Center.

As a mayor, he was recognized for his love of Boston's traditions, his battle to hold down a spiraling tax rate, and his warmth. He was a lawyer and had a gift for composing poetry. As a former career employee, he found it difficult to phase out jobs and personnel when family breadwinners were involved.

John Hynes first experienced the responsibilities of mayor for five months in 1947, when, as city clerk he was designated to fill in as "temporary mayor" for Mayor James Michael Curley who had been sentenced to a federal institution. A chance remark by Mr. Curley upon his return to City Hall set the stage for John Hynes' challenging him and winning the next mayoral election in 1949.

Mayor John Hynes won again in 1951 when the new Plan A, "strong mayor" form of government, took effect. In 1955 he defeated State Senate President John E. Powers in a bitter fight.

Using powers of the new charter, Mayor Hynes during his tenure reduced the number of city departments from thirty-eight to twenty-six, and reorganized the Assessing, Fire, Library, Welfare, and Planning Departments. He also coordinated inspections among the Building, Fire, and Health Departments and established the Auditorium Commission and Government Center Commission to plan and erect the new City Hall.

He launched a building demolition program in an attack on blight, constructed the first incinerator in the city, established a new housing code, installed Univac in the Auditing Department, reclassified job titles in city service, and established the city's first Complaint Department.

The Boston Christmas Festival, a tradition that brings more than a million visitors each Yule season to Boston Common, was founded by Mayor Hynes.

In urban renewal he inaugurated a pilot rehabilitation project in Dorchester and saw the start of the New York streets commercial renewal development, South End, and the West End residential redevelopment.

A self-made man, John B. Hynes early charted his road to success. He went straight from grammar school to work as an office boy with the telephone company. After service in the Air Corps in World War I, he began his city employment as a Health Department clerk. He went to the Auditing Department and then as chief clerk in Mayor Curley's office. He went to law school nights and won a law degree from Suffolk University in 1927. Two years later he became assistant city clerk, and after service in World War II as a lieutenant colonel, became a city clerk in 1945.

As mayor, he served the longest continuous period in the office in Boston's history. As a "dean" of big city mayors, he was recognized in Washington on his trips for federal aid and as national president of the mayors' organization. He was also named the Democratic national committeeman for Massachusetts.

After leaving old City Hall, Mayor Hynes set up his law office a short distance away at 73 Tremont Street. He was shortly afterward named state Commissioner of Banks and Banking, and was elected a life trustee and treasurer of Suffolk University.

Throughout most of his municipal career he lived in a modest home at Druid Street, Dorchester, and retired there, dying at age seventy-two.

When he was leaving City Hall, among the few items he took was a dust-covered 1922 typewriter he had used in the Clerk's Office. He left behind oriental rugs and other objects, explaining: "I took only

those things that had my name on them."

Ten years later an appreciative Boston put his name on the municipal auditorium.

44th Mayor
JOHN F. COLLINS
1960-1963
1964-1967

The administration of John Frederick Collins during most of the 1960s led the city in development of "the New Boston."

Mayor Collins coined the term to emphasize the era of downtown redevelopment and a start on neighborhood urban renewal along with a check on spiraling real estate tax rates.

His two terms in office also saw some major reorganizations in combining the Health and Hospitals Departments; reorganizing the Assessing Agency; creation of the Public Facilities Department; and helping to pave the way for state assumption of the welfare burdens of Boston.

Physically, the Collins era produced the new City Hall building and several additions to the Boston skyline. Among them was Prudential Center, conceived by his predecessor, John Hynes, but helped to legislative implementation by the Collins administration.

In general, John Collins portrayed the image of a confident, articulate, strong-willed mayor. He had conquered the adversities of crippling polio to win the office and to govern from a wheelchair.

To carry out his urban renewal goals, Collins brought as his development administrator another strong-willed individual, Edward J. Logue. The development chief helped obtain some \$200 million in

federal renewal fund commitments to begin Boston's renewal "master plan."

Roxbury-born John Collins early seemed destined for public life. After graduating from Roxbury Memorial High School, he went on to Suffolk University to win his law degree cum laude, and became a practicing attorney at age twenty-one.

Soon afterward, World War II broke out and Collins joined the army infantry. Four years later on discharge he had become a captain in counterintelligence work.

Returning home, he won election to the House of Representatives from Roxbury and Jamaica Plain in 1946, and the next year married Mary Cuniff. He served two terms in the House, two more in the state Senate, then as Democratic nominee for state attorney general, lost a bitter fight in 1954.

A year later he became a candidate for Boston City Council. A short time before the September primary a polio epidemic struck Massachusetts and other states. The four Collins children and then their father were stricken. The children recovered, but the father was almost totally paralyzed. However, he refused to quit the Council race and with the help of his wife, filling in as a campaigner, the bed-ridden candidate won and took his seat at the first Council session the

following January in City Hall.

After a little over a year of service there, he was appointed to a vacancy as Suffolk County Register of Probate, virtually a lifetime job through reelection. He won election the next year, but in 1959 decided to challenge state Senate President John E. Powers, odds-on favorite to win the mayoralty. Collins ran second in the preliminary election, and went on to win in an upset in another bitter fight.

The new mayor set out on a belt-tightening "austerity" theme aimed at winning business confidence in a "New Boston." For four successive years he lowered the tax rate. His programs for renewal won national attention. He was elected president of the 15,000-member American Municipal Association.

Mayor Collins easily won reelection in 1965. A year later, resisting urgings that he go for the governorship, he set sights on the United States Senate seat vacancy, but lost the statewide Democratic primary. A year later he declined to seek a third term as mayor.

While serving at old City Hall, Mayor Collins helped win passage of the 3 percent limited state sales tax to help relieve the burdens of the localities. He also instituted the nationwide design competition for the new City Hall. He oversaw plans for Government Center design. The Model City agency was started under Collins. He also started an Office of Neighborhood Information. Collective bargaining for city employee units was accepted by the Collins administration for Boston.

Before leaving office, Collins urged a regional incinerator plan for Boston to help in solid waste disposal. He unveiled plans for a \$400-million federally aided downtown renewal proposal.

He was the first Boston mayor to be awarded an honorary doctorate of laws degree by Harvard University. After his service as mayor, John F. Collins joined academia as visiting professor of urban affairs, Sloan School of Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Died November 23, 1995.

45th Mayor
KEVIN H. WHITE

1968-1971 *1976 - 1979*

1972-1975 *1980 - 1983*

Kevin H. White is descended from a politically prominent family that has long been active in Boston government.

Born September 25, 1929, Kevin White attended Boston public schools, and was graduated from Tabor Academy, Williams College, and the Boston College Law School. He studied at the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration.

From 1956 until 1960 he served as assistant district attorney for Suffolk County (Boston and three surrounding cities) and in 1960, in

his first try for elective office, he became the youngest man in the history of Massachusetts to be elected Secretary of State. He was reelected to this statewide office by increasing margins in 1962, 1964, and in 1966. In 1964 he received the highest plurality of any candidate for constitutional office in the state's history.

While Secretary of State, Kevin White pioneered many election reforms, the most prominent being a law passed under his sponsorship in 1962 requiring all candidates to

disclose all campaign income and expenditures.

On November 7, 1967, he was elected to a four-year term as Mayor of Boston and was inaugurated as the city's forty-fifth chief executive on January 1, 1968. He was re-elected to a second term on November 2, 1971 by the second highest plurality in a mayoral election in this century.

Who's Who in the East has cited Mayor White for his "outstanding contribution" to the field of government. In presenting its Fourth Biennial Citations for Outstanding Contribution, *Who's Who in the East* said:

"Wanting to give Boston more than words, Mayor White has been doing the 'right things.' Elected in a close campaign (1967) in which his opponent had 'white backlash' support, he has been able to gain the confidence of both blacks and whites. He has shown that in his city racial tension need not move toward hopeless division. Essentially he has worked for the forgotten, little people and has won their respect with intelligent and compassionate decision. By establishing several branch city halls, Mayor White has brought city government to the people's neighborhoods. There he listens, and gets to know their problems first hand. He not only listens to the poor, but he places them in positions of leadership. He has opened up the city's departments to prospective new employees from the ghetto, and initiated a program to recruit and train them. He wants the best men and women for responsible duties in his city, regardless of race, class, or religion. Mayor White through his energetic and imaginative efforts, is fast turning Boston into a model of interracial and inter-class harmony — one that other strife-torn cities might well emulate."

Mayor White is a senior member of the Legislative Action Committee of the United States Conference of Mayors which spearheaded a drive for passage of federal revenue sharing, and in March, 1973, was appointed to the advisory committee of the Democratic National Committee by DNC Chairman Robert S. Strauss.

Family Background

Born in Jamaica Plain, Mass., on September 25, 1929 to Joseph C. and Patricia Hagan White; the oldest of four children; father, father-in-law, and grandfather all served as presidents of the Boston City Council and were long active in many areas of Boston political life.

Family

The Whites, who live on Mt. Vernon Street in Boston, include: Kevin and Kathryn, Mark, Caitlin, Beth, Christopher, and Patricia.

Education

Attended Boston public schools; graduate of Tabor Academy, Williams College, B.A., 1952, Boston College Law School, LLB, 1955; attended Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration.

Career

Admitted to Massachusetts Bar, 1955; corporate counsel, Standard Oil of California, 1955-56; legal assistant to District Attorney, Suffolk County, Mass., 1956-58; Assistant District Attorney, Suffolk County, Mass., 1958-60; Secretary of State (Constitutional office — elected in 1960, reelected 1962, 1964, and 1966); Mayor of Boston, elected in 1967; reelected with record majority in 1971; Democratic candidate for Governor, 1970.

Honors and Affiliations

Chairman, Mass. Muscular Dystrophy Association Drive, 1963-64;

Chairman, Mass. Heart Association Drive, 1965 and 1973; member, Massachusetts and American Bar Associations; member, Massachusetts Trial Lawyers Association; Honorary Doctorate of Political Science from Williams College, 1968; Honorary Doctor of Laws from Clark University, 1972; Histadrut "Man of the Year," 1973; Service Employees International Union; AFL-CIO, "Man of Year," 1971; Taxi Drivers Association, "Man of Year," 1973; Trustee, United States Conference of Mayors; Legislative Action Committee, United States Conference of Mayors; Steering Committee, National Urban Coalition; Board of Directors, Coalition for Human Needs and Budget Priorities; Advisory Council of Elected Officials; Democratic National Committee.

RECORD OF ADMINISTRATION COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

Little City Halls

Mayor White created the first Little City Hall in the country to bring municipal government closer to the people by providing on-the-spot basic services and information in the neighborhoods. The Little City Halls are making it easier for both government to respond to people's needs and for city residents to participate in making decisions which affect their neighborhoods.

Each week more than 10,000 people use the government services available at the seventeen Little City Halls such as: voter registration, assistance with tax abatements and Social Security, consumer information and protection, applications for Civil Service and public housing and rent control information.

In response to individual and neighborhood problems and complaints the highly trained staff at

each Little City Hall helps people with a wide range of needs such as: suggested changes in police patrol; helping set up neighborhood teen centers; coordinating neighborhood clean-up efforts; speeding up the delivery of snowplowing, trash collection, and street lighting; inviting community groups to consult with appropriate city agencies dealing with urban renewal, recreation, school construction, and much more.

Summerthing

Mayor White created the nationally acclaimed neighborhood arts festival, Summerthing, which brings cultural opportunities and arts training to children, teen-agers, and adults. Each summer over 1,500 performances and events, given by local and professional groups, are brought into the streets, and a wide range of cultural, ecological, and educational workshops are given at 500 neighborhood sites. More than 3,000,000 people have attended Summerthing events, including rock concerts, since 1968.

Equal Opportunity

Mayor White established the city's first agency to fight against discrimination and for equal opportunity. Since 1968 the Mayor's Office of Human Rights has greatly increased minority employment in city government. In 1968 there were no minority administrators in city government and only 2 percent minority employment. In 1973 there were three minority administrators and up to 11 percent minority employment.

In 1973, there were more minorities in administrative positions than at any other time in the history of Boston city government.

Consumers

Mayor White established the

city's first agency to protect consumers. Since 1968 the Boston Consumers Council has saved 6,000 consumers more than \$200,000. Mayor White was the first mayor in the nation to require druggists to publicly post prescription drug prices and he has introduced legislation to modernize the city's archaic licensing practices and to give the Consumers Council subpoena powers.

Rebuilding Boston and Its Neighborhoods

Since 1968 more neighborhood schools, libraries, police and fire stations, and swimming pools have been built and more playgrounds and parks have been reconstructed and floodlighted than at any time in Boston's history.

More public facilities have been built in the neighborhoods in the last five years than have been built in the past thirty years.

Downtown there is over 8,000,000 square feet of office space under construction and over the next five years this rate is expected to double, bringing 60,000 new jobs into Boston.

Mayor White has taken a strong stand on preserving the city's architectural heritage and the unique characteristic of each neighborhood, for example:

Restoration of the nineteenth century Old City Hall into a commercial office building;

Restoration of the eighteenth century Faneuil Hall Market area;

Prohibition of high-rise buildings in the historic Back Bay and encouragement of residential renewal;

Establishment of neighborhood urban renewal committees.

In 1973 three times as many

housing units were under construction than in any year since World War II. During the next seven years the rate of housing construction is expected to double with the construction of 28,000 units reflecting population stabilization, employment growth, and the preference of young people to live in Boston.

Education

Mayor White, aware of Boston's deteriorating school plant, has initiated the building of more new schools in the last five years than have been built in any other five-year period in Boston's history. Ten community schools have been opened since 1968, used by children and adults alike; nine more community schools will be opened by 1975; and ten other schools have been substantially renovated.

Mayor White has demanded that the new University of Massachusetts opening in Boston accept most of its students from the city's high schools and from lower-income families to insure equal educational opportunities for inner-city students.

Mayor White's support of equal educational opportunity for all of Boston's students led him to criticize the state Racial Imbalance Law for its reliance on mandatory busing; he proposed a solution that would deal with the economic and social inequities between the city and its suburbs, and would involve the whole metropolitan area in a voluntary desegregation plan.

Elderly

Mayor White established the city's first full-time department to deal exclusively with the problems of the elderly.

He fought for and won half-fare prices for the elderly on the public transit system, and arranged for

many theatres, restaurants, and stores to reduce their prices for the elderly.

Mayor White appointed thirty-three of Boston's elderly leaders to an advisory committee to help the city develop the kind of program the elderly need.

Under Mayor White's administration the number of housing units for the elderly has tripled — over 2,000 housing units have been built throughout the city.

Mayor White introduced a volunteer work program that has placed over 350 elderly in community-sponsored programs. By 1974, 1,000 more volunteer positions will be filled.

Mayor White fought for federal aid to continue the Senior Aide Programs that now employ sixty-two elderly in city government.

Health Services

Although Boston is world renowned for its medical facilities, many of its people receive inadequate health care, yet must bear the tax burden of supporting these institutions.

Mayor White is fighting to make twenty-eight private hospitals, now operating on tax-free property, provide health care to the people of Boston.

Mayor White has made health care available to more people with the introduction of fifteen neighborhood-based clinics offering complete treatment and follow-up care throughout the city.

Mayor White started the city's first full-fledged program to prevent and control drug abuse with treatment, education, law enforcement, and community action.

Mayor White established a Methadone Maintenance Program which treats 800 outpatients at Boston City Hospital and greatly reduces the chance for drug-related crimes.

Mayor White started the largest building and renovation program in the history of Boston City Hospital, including staff buildings, a biochemistry building, emergency and maternity buildings, and a multi-service outpatient department.

Mayor White started a plan to reduce the operating deficit and to improve the delivery of health services at Boston City Hospital by consolidating specialty services and eliminating duplicating facilities.

Mayor White constructed a \$2 million central kitchen facility which makes and serves over 40,000 hot lunches regularly to school children.

Housing

Fifteen low- and middle-income housing developments have been built in every section of the city, comprising 2,000 elderly housing units and 130 family units.

Mayor White required the first accommodations for the handicapped in new construction. Over 100 housing units have been built that anticipate the needs of the handicapped.

Three thousand five hundred homes and 6,000 apartments have been brought up to housing code standards and rehabilitated under Boston's Community Improvement Program.

Mayor White cosponsored the first local Housing Court to deal exclusively with housing problems and to insure quick results for tenant complaints.

Mayor White sponsored the first local Rent Control Board in the state to control rising rent levels and to protect tenants from unfair rent increases.

Transportation

Mayor White has been a key figure in stopping the careless and disruptive expansion of both the highway and airport networks.

He has pressed for \$1 billion in federal highway funding to be used in upgrading and expanding the mass transit system;

He has taken action in court and in the state legislature to halt airport expansion until a growth plan, taking the neighborhoods surrounding the airport into account, is made public;

He has filed suit against the Port Authority to force it to provide \$10 million for soundproofing for fifteen schools affected by overhead planes.

Mayor White has filed suit against the tax-exempt businesses located on airport land to pay taxes to the city.

Mayor White has filed legislation for the state to assume half of the \$80 million mass transit deficit in order to give it a sounder financial base than the property tax and to provide property tax relief for homeowners.

Mayor White has frozen parking spaces and will increase traffic fines and reduce downtown and off-street parking facilities to discourage passenger vehicles and to encourage the use of mass transit.

Police Reorganization

Mayor White has generated a major reorganization of the Boston Police Department which is now under his control for the first time in his six years of office. Despite strong opposition from the Patrolmen's Association, the Mayor has directed a major overhaul in the tradition-bound department, including a reorganization of the department's command structure, from deputy commander down to patrolman; the creation of new units to root out corruption, eliminate waste of manpower, and increase accountability and supervision within the department.

Mayor White is presently work-

ing with Police Commissioner, Robert di Grazia, to redeploy 10 percent of the police force now assigned from interior clerical duties to visible street patrol, to streamline the department's communication facilities, to increase and improve the use of police manpower during high-crime periods, and to speed up police response time to citizen calls for assistance.

FINANCE (TAXATION)

Federal

Mayor White participated in an intensive nationwide campaign in 1969 with the Legislative Action Committee of the United States Conference of Mayors for passage of general revenue sharing. In January of 1973 he was the first mayor to criticize the President's New Federalism proposals as "a shell game of enormous proportions for the central cities of America."

Mayor White has said: "After vigorously supporting the President's plan for general revenue sharing, I now find myself opposed to a former ally. The President's elimination of seventy categorical grant-in-aid programs brings to a halt the progress of successful projects already under way in Boston. He's now telling us to make up the difference by tapping general revenue funds. But general revenue sharing was meant to supplement, not substitute, for existing federal programs. So, in effect, he's telling us to rob from Peter to pay Paul, but the net result would be to starve both. For Boston the hard arithmetic shows a loss of over \$100 million in federal aid."

State

Mayor White has continually led the battle for passage of state legislation to relieve the tax burden on all of Massachusetts cities and towns, including:

State assumption of 50 percent of the \$80 million mass transit deficit which had been paid exclusively by homeowners through the property tax;

State assumption of county court and correction costs, now supported exclusively by homeowners through a property tax.

City

Mayor White is fighting for state assumption of the burden of tax-exempt medical and educational institutions in the metropolitan area to ease the property tax load on homeowners. At the same time, he has proposed wide-scale plans for institutional cooperation in developing innovative solutions to problems ranging from public education to health care. These programs are an effort to lower Boston's property tax (\$196.70 in 1973), highest among all large American cities, and to compensate for the fact that 54 percent of Boston's land is tax free.

Mayor White initiated an intensive austerity program in January, 1973, designed to cut back the city's operating budget, to stabilize

the escalating tax rate, and to ease the burden on property taxpayers. For the first time in a decade the city budget was reduced, by \$5.4 million as a result of the ten following economies:

Ten percent cut in the city work force;

Ten percent cut in mayoral budget;

Elimination of the Civil Defense Department;

Elimination of the Boston Police Harbor Patrol Division and the reassignment of the seventy-one men to neighborhood patrol;

Nine percent cut in Boston Redevelopment Authority budget;

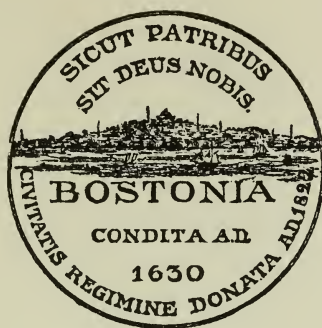
Two and one-half million dollars cut in Boston City Hospital subsidy;

Freeze on Boston School Department budget;

Freeze on the county budget; and

A shutdown of two county penal institutions within two years, unless the state takes them over.

Raymond L. Flynn 1983-1993



THE CITY SEAL

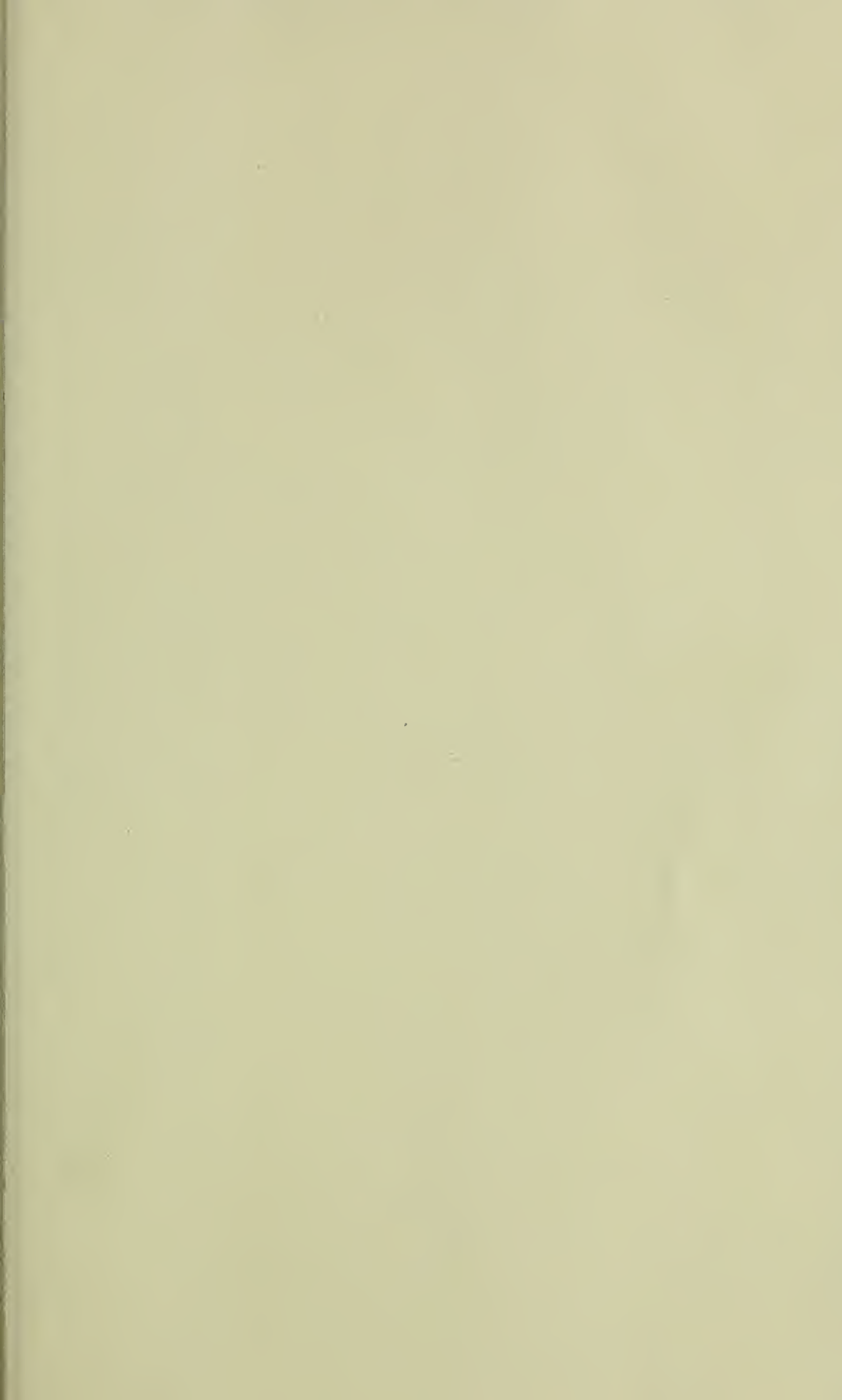
As it appeared prior to 1827

The City Seal was adopted by "An Ordinance to Establish the City Seal," passed January 2, 1823, which provides "That the design hereto annexed, as sketched by John R. Penniman, giving a view of the City, be the device of the City Seal; that the motto be as follows, to wit: 'Sicut patribus sit Deus nobis'; and that the inscription be as follows:—'Bostonia condita, A.D. 1630. Civitatis regimine donata, A.D. 1822.'" The motto is taken from 1 Kings, viii, 57: "God be with us as He was with our fathers."

The seal as it first appeared is shown above.

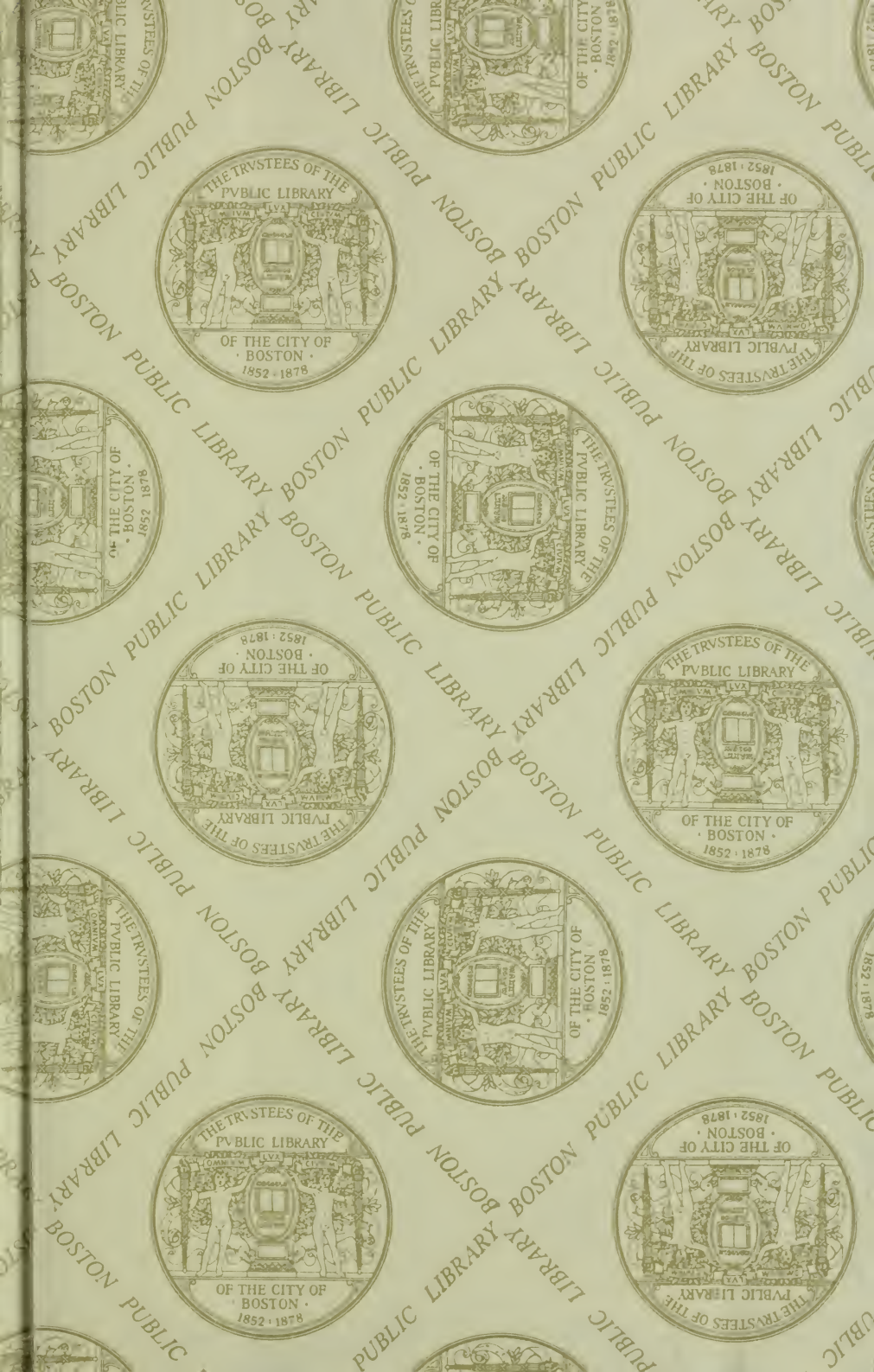
The seal as it was afterwards changed, and has ever since continued to be used, was first shown on page 221 of the volume of laws and ordinances, commonly known as the "First Revision," published in 1827, and is established as the City Seal at the present time by Revised Ordinances of 1914, Chapter 1, Section 5, which provides that "The seal of the City shall be circular in form; shall bear a view of the City; the motto 'SICUT PATRIBUS SIT DEUS NOBIS,' and the inscription, 'BOSTONIA CONDITA, A.D. 1630. CIVITATIS REGIMINE DONATA A.D. 1822,' as herewith shown."

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CITY OF BOSTON

THOMAS M. MENINO, MAYOR

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Biography of Thomas M. Menino, Mayor of Boston

*He knows what city people want, wrote the **Boston Herald** about Mayor Thomas M. Menino, and he has a workhorse determination to provide it. Tom Menino was first elected Mayor of Boston on November 2, 1993, winning sixty-four percent of the vote and 18 of the city's 22 wards. He was re-elected to a second term without opposition in November 1997.*

Prior to the first election, Menino served four months as Acting Mayor, after Mayor Raymond L. Flynn left his post to serve as the United States Ambassador to the Vatican in July of 1993, after nine years as a District City Councilor from Boston's Hyde Park neighborhood. He was repeatedly re-elected to the Council with the largest majorities in City District Council elections. He founded and chaired the City Council Ways and Means Committee and was Vice-Chair of the Committee on Housing.

Mayor Menino has made education, jobs, economic development and public safety his top priorities. Under his leadership, Boston launched a community policing effort that has brought crime to its lowest point in 30 years and a juvenile crime prevention strategy that has been hailed as a model for the nation.

Mayor Menino's reputation for *getting the job done* -- which is the title of his five year capital plan -- has earned him a high approval rating among Boston residents. *On Menino's watch*, wrote the **Globe**, *Things are happening--one street, one school, one library at a time.*

At the top of Mayor Menino's list of priorities are the city's young people, on whose behalf he has worked diligently for summer jobs and educational reform. In the summer of 1997 alone, he helped place more than 11,000 young people in jobs throughout the city.

Mayor Menino has long been invested in the success of Boston Public Schools. As a City Councilor, he actively supported policies and programs to advance educational reform. He took advantage of state legislation to establish the City of Boston Scholarship Fund, through which qualified students can apply for scholarship money -- collected through property and excise tax bills and corporate donations -- to attend local colleges and universities.

Early in his administration, Mayor Menino helped forge a groundbreaking contract between the Boston School Department and the Boston Teachers Union, which has paved the way for real systemic reforms. In his 1996 State of the City Address, the Mayor said that a renewed commitment to public education is the key to creating economic security.

In the city where public schooling began, Mayor Menino has worked closely with the appointed School Committee and Superintendent Thomas W. Payzant to bring about real change, and those efforts have been praised by parents and educators alike. *He's had the guts to stake his tenure on the schools*, wrote the **Boston Herald**, *and the tenacity to insist that their boss be a figure he can work with closely.*

In July 1996, the Mayor completed a three-year effort to preserve public health care by successfully merging Boston City Hospital with

Boston University Medical Center Hospital. The merger preserves the delivery system of health care for Boston residents, protects health care jobs, ensures a public health network for the future and secures fiscal stability for the City.

Mayor Menino's plan for a prosperous Boston in the twenty-first century focuses as much attention on the city's neighborhoods as it does on the downtown and waterfront areas. He has urged the public and private sectors to work together in partnerships that promote business and improve the quality of life. He created the Office of Business Services to assist new and existing businesses throughout the city. And, with funding from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Mayor Menino launched the nation's first citywide Main Streets Program, which is injecting new life into fifteen neighborhood business districts. His efforts earned the City its first "A+" rating from Standard & Poor's and its first "A-1" rating from Moody's Investors Services. About Mayor Menino's efforts to rejuvenate the city, the **Boston Tab** wrote, *He's shown courage, common sense and heart.*

Mayor Menino chairs the Task Force on Mayors and Public Schools and the Subcommittee on Enterprise Zones for the U.S. Conference of Mayors. In the National League of Cities, he chairs the Task Force on Youth, Education, and Families, serves on the Advisory Council, and has served on the Board of Directors. He also has been an advisor to the National Trust for Historic Preservation since 1989.

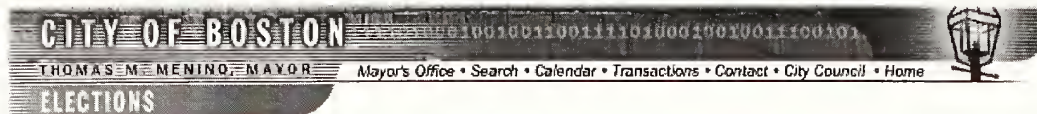
A lifelong resident of Hyde Park, Mayor Menino is a graduate of St. Thomas Aquinas High School. He earned a degree in community planning from the University of Massachusetts in 1988.

Boston's first Mayor of Italian descent was born on December 27, 1942. He has a brother, David, and a sister, Carolyn. Tom and his wife, the former Angela Faletra, have two children, Susan and Thomas, Jr.

NOTE: This biographical sketch is to be used only for background information. Under no circumstances should it be read in its entirety to introduce the Mayor.

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All Years : Election : Mayor :

Year	Round	Race	Votes Cast	Blanks	Total Ballots	Winner	Votes
1993	ELECTION	MAYOR	115,513	2,804	118,317	MENINO	74,448
1997	ELECTION	MAYOR	48,342	19,582	67,924	MENINO	48,323

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